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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 29th November, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naga Hills Area

*630. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the recent steps taken in the direction of establishing perfect law and order in the Naga Hills area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The steps suggested by the Kohima Convention have been taken. The Naga Tuensang Area Bill has been passed by Parliament and authorities are vigilant and continue to take necessary steps for the maintenance of law and order

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether after the Kohima Convention several instances of Naga hostiles' raids in Manipur have been reported?

Shri Datar: That is true to a certain extent. There have been. In fact, today, I have answered one unstarred question in this very respect.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether one Police Inspector and one man from the Intelligence Branch have been reported missing in that area?

Shri Datar: I cannot give offhand this particular information.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: In view of this difficult position because of infiltration and depredations by hostile Nagas into the villages, may I know whether any security measures have been taken or tightened up in that area?

Shri Datar: Government are aware of their obligations in this respect and all security arrangements are being made.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the present military set up would continue to maintain law and order there?

Shri Datar: Naturally, every Government has to maintain law and order.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I am asking about the present military set up.

Shri Datar: All set up; whether military or otherwise have to maintain law and order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that consequent on the Kohima Convention, the Naga hostiles have, in a largely attended meeting somewhere in the Mokokchung Subdivision, decided to gear up their activities as soon as the one unit administrative arrangement comes into existence?

Shri Datar: There may be some dissatisfied elements. But, on the whole this new Bill has given whole satisfaction.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the award that has been made by the Government of Assam on Phizo's head of Rs. 10,000 has been withdrawn or it still exists?

Shri Datar: I would not like to answer this question at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it in the public interest?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can judge for himself; the hon. Member's question is so directed that it is merely for the sake of asking a question.

Shri Hem Barua: This concerns law and order.

Mr. Speaker: If the reference is to law and order, I cannot force him. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very important question.

Central National Herbarium

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*631. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate cost for implementing the scheme for the development of the Central National Herbarium in the Botanical Garden, Sibpur, West Bengal; and

(b) the steps so far taken for its implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) About Rs. 14,65,000/-

(b) The Sibpur Herbarium was taken over from the Government of West Bengal with effect from the 1.4.1957. Proposals for its development into a National Herbarium are under consideration.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the terms and conditions under which the Herbarium has been taken over from the Government of West Bengal?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a number of terms and conditions under which the Central Government has taken over this Herbarium from the West Bengal Government. Two or three are most important; I will tell them. One is that the West Bengal Government will give three acres of land in the Sibpur Botanical Gardens for housing this Herbarium and the headquarters of the Botanical Survey of India. So far as administration is concerned, the ultimate administration will lie in the hands of the Central Government. For the day to day administration, a Governing body will be set up consisting of five members, three representatives of the Central Government and two from the State Government. The third condition is, the Herbarium and the headquarters of the Botanical Survey of India will not shift from Calcutta.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether there is any other Herbarium established in the country and whether any steps are taken in that direction?

Shri M. M. Das: The Botanical Survey of India has got proposals for establishing four Zonal Herbaria attached to the four zonal offices, one in Dehradun for northern India, another in Shillong for Eastern India, another in Poona for western India and another in Coimbatore so far as south India is concerned. In addition to these, another Herbarium is being constructed in Lucknow under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This Herbarium is mainly meant for only those herbs and plants which have some economic importance to India.

Shri M. Elias: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to certain traffic accident inside the Botanical Garden and subsequent ban of traffic inside the garden, the visitors are facing very great difficulty in moving around this beautiful garden and if so what action Government has taken to remedy this situation?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the specimens that would be preserved in the Sibpur Herbarium?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a few thousands of preserved specimens which are already there. In addition to these, specimens of herbs which are duplications of the collections made by the Zonal offices will be there. Then, new types of specimen in specie and general will be there. Then, collections made by expeditions conducted in this country either by Indians or by any foreign countries will be there. The specimens which we get in exchange with other foreign countries may also be there.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question I have already allowed a number of questions. May I suggest to the Government and the Ministers generally, whenever any change in a particular programme or an institution is made or a new institution is brought into existence, full particulars, in the form of a note, if it is not the practice already, may be given so that all these questions about details may not be asked The public may be taken into confidence. Whatever the hon. Minister has said, if it is available in any printed literature, if this is done as soon as a new proposal comes into being, it will save much of our time

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

*632. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hasda:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangement is being made for authorising the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to confer conventional Degrees like Ph.D., D.Sc. etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The matter has been referred to the University Grants Commission for advice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the reasons why Government has found it necessary to give such powers to this Institute?

Shri M. M. Das: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is one of the best-equipped institutions in technology and engineering that we have got in this country, but the number of students in this institution is comparatively very small, because the diplomas associateships etc., which are given to the students of the institution are not properly appreciated by the employers and by the students themselves So, it has been proposed to empower this institution to confer conventional degrees like B. Tech., M. Tech., Ph.D., D. Sc., etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any Bill will be brought before Parliament to confer this power on the Institute?

Shri M. M. Das: It will not be necessary to bring a separate Bill before Parliament because this object can be achieved by the Central Government under the University Grants Commission Act. The University Grants Commission Act empowers the Central Government to declare, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, any institution to be deemed to be a university under the Act by giving notice in the Official Gazette.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government have taken into consideration the desirability of substituting these conventional degrees by more appropriate Indian degrees like Vidya Sagar, Vigya Vidya Nidhi or Darshan Kavi Raj?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question applying not only to this, but all universities.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the difficulty of the students of this Institute in appearing for the conventional degree examinations of the

university under whose jurisdiction the Institute is?

Shri M. M. Das: This Institute is an independent unit, it is not affiliated to any university.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the difficulty, because there are many other institutions like the Kharagpur Institute? Will this be taken as a precedent, or will the students of this Institute normally appear for the degree courses of Ph.D. that are applicable to university students in that area?

Shri M. M. Das: I submit to the hon. lady Member that so far as the Kharagpur Institute is concerned, it is not affiliated to the Calcutta University. By an Act of Parliament we have empowered the Kharagpur Institute to confer degrees.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that this institution has not been able to attract students because they grant diplomas only, may I know if the subjects of technology and science in this Institute and the training imparted are going to be geared up to the Ph.D., and D.Sc. standards?

Shri M. M. Das: Yes, certainly. At present this Institute gives diplomas, associateships, memberships etc., which are equivalent in standard to the conventional degrees. We have however, simply to change the nomenclature to the conventional degrees.

Vocational Guidance

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether posters and filmstrips for vocational guidance of students are being prepared by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of posters and filmstrips prepared upto-date;

(c) the amount that has been spent on them; and

(d) the agency employed for their preparation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 131].

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that no expense is incurred by the Ministry. May I know who is responsible for the expenditure?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The information is given in the statement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It is said in the statement that the expenditure on the printing of posters and filmstrips narratives and the production of filmstrips is roughly estimated at Rs. 47,000 but I want to know who bears the expenditure, whether the W. H S. Ministry or the Labour Ministry.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is mentioned there that it will be paid by the Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery.

Shri Supakar: May I know the quantity and the value of the posts and filmstrips imported from foreign countries for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: In addition to those that are prepared here.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All have been prepared here.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether over and above these eleven posters and seven filmstrips others are proposed to be published during the Second Five Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will depend on how these films and posters are used and utilised by the educational institutions. If they are successful, we would certainly think of preparing some more.

Foreign Exchange Allowance to Shipping Companies

*634. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received by Government for allowing shipping companies to retain their foreign exchange earnings in various countries where such exchanges originate and free some part of these earnings from Government pool of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given by the Transport Minister to Starred Question No. 293 in the Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1957.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the foreign exchange owned by the shipping companies, even if the Government has ultimate control over it, take some time to come from the different countries to the foreign exchange pool, are Government devising any methods so that this procedure may be cut down and the foreign exchange that is earned comes earlier to Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and all earnings by either shipping concerns or other companies go to the foreign exchange pool and that is controlled by the Reserve Bank. If the hon. Member has any specific suggestions to cut down the procedure or red-tape so that it may come to the pool earlier, certainly I shall consider it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount which is required by these companies to be freed from the pool?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They have not asked for any specific amount, but they said that the foreign exchange earnings of the shipping concerns should be earmarked for their acquiring of more tonnage, and in the answer given on 20th November the Transport Ministry did not accept that point because it was objectionable in point of principle and there were other practical difficulties. They said the Government would consider or make available the foreign exchange earned by new tonnage to pay the price.

Secondary School Teachers

*636 { **Shri M. Elias:** / **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 101 on 17th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted schemes for the utilisation of central subsidy for increasing secondary school teachers' salaries; and

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned to each State for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 132.]

Shri M. Elias: May I know whether, in view of the recent agitation of the secondary school teachers in West Bengal for higher wages, the Central Government will direct the immediate implementation of their just demands out of this subsidy?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is for the West Bengal Government to make proposals.

Shri M. Elias: May I know whether any representation has been made by the A.B.T.A. on behalf of the secondary school teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not sure of having received any representation, but the representation will have to be considered by the State Government and not by the Central Government.

Cost Structure of Coal Production

*637. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 17th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the cost structure of coal production has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The basic data for examination of the cost structure is the cost of production of different grades of coal in the various coalfields. The Committee requested a few selected collieries to furnish replies to a comprehensive proforma and questionnaire on the subject, so that they could conduct a cost investigation. Replies from many collieries have been received rather late; in a few cases, collieries have not furnished any information yet. The Committee's report has, therefore, been delayed. Efforts are, however, being made to expedite the work and it is expected that the Committee will be able to submit its report early in 1958.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this committee will take into consideration the earnings realised through export of coal because while exporting coal they realise a higher price?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure they will take into consideration all relevant factors.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the interim price fixed some months ago has been implemented by all the colliery-owners?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume so. At any rate, no complaint has come to me so far that it has not been implemented.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the committee is entirely dependent on the records submitted by the colliery-owners or it is touring about and seeing things for itself?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The cost accounts officers are touring the collieries and checking up their accounts to ensure that the statements that have been furnished are really correct.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

*638. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 22nd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on the amalgamation of small collieries; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government have accepted the principle of amalgamation of Collieries. No final decision has yet been taken on various details which are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is there any proposal before Government to bring

forward legislation in case the small collieries do not accept amalgamation?

Mr. Speaker: It is all hypothetical.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think some legislation will be necessary We are still working out the details of legislation, if any, and are examining whether amalgamation can take place with legislation or without legislation.

हिमालय का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

*६३९ **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री १८ जुलाई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में इस आशय का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमालय में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण और ग्लेशियरों के अध्ययन का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था, उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) उसके सम्बन्ध में भविष्य का कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) (क) तथा (ख) जानकारियों से युक्त विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३३]

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कितने वर्षों के लिए यह कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय अभी तो सन् १९५८ का कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने है जिस के अनुसार हम काम करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और उससे हमारे ज्ञान में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जो इस साल पार्टियां गई थी वे दो कामों के लिए गई थीं, एक तो हिमालय के ग्लेशियर्स के अध्ययन के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरे ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे करने के लिए याने खनिज पदार्थों की खोजबीन करने के लिए । दोनों पार्टियों की रिपोर्टें आ गई है । जो खनिज पदार्थों की खोज के लिए गई थी वह लेह से लेकर पंजाब तक घूमीं और जिन मिनरल्स का उसको पता चला उन में कायानाट, मार्बल, लाइम स्टोन इत्यादि है । लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में हम पूरी तरह से नहीं कह सकते हैं कि आया उनका उत्पादन हो सकता है या नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो कार्य किया जा रहा है, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जियो-फिजिकल यीर के सम्बन्ध में किया जा रहा है ? इस अध्ययन का इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है और किस प्रकार से उसे लागू किया जाएगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय इंटरनैशनल जियो-फिजिकल यीर के सम्बन्ध में ही ये पार्टियां भेजी गई हैं, विशेष तौर पर ग्लेशियर्स की मूवमेंट और उनके स्ट्रक्चर, उनके आकार विकार का और किस तरह से वे घुल रहे हैं और उनके क्या असर पड रहे हैं हमारे पर्वतों के ऊपर, इस सम्बन्ध में वे अध्ययन करने के लिए गई थी । उन्होंने कुछ काम किया है और कुछ पार्टियां और भी जाने का विचार कर रही हैं और वे सन् १९५८ में भेजी जायेंगी ।

Managing Directors of Banks

*640 { **Shri Nathwani:** / **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications the Reserve Bank received from the approval of the appointment or re-appointment of managing directors and managers of banks since the Banking

Companies (Amendment) Act, 1956 came into force;

(b) whether the approval was given in all such cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons for withholding the approval?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 105, upto the 31st October, 1957.

(b) 88 out of these were approved 11 are still under consideration while 6 were rejected.

(c) The main reasons for rejection of the request are non-compliance with the requirements of Section 10 of the Banking Companies Act.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether the Bank has framed any rules for according approval?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member mean the Reserve Bank?

Shri Nathwani: Yes, I mean the Reserve Bank.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Reserve Bank considers each case on merits, and section 10 of the Act provides an elaborate mechanism within which the Reserve Bank has to judge. There is also section 35-B. So, it is not a question of fitting each case into a proforma, but a question of judging each case on merits.

Shri Nathwani: May I know the exercises this power on behalf of the Bank, or in other words, to whom this power is delegated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think there is a Deputy Governor in charge of banking section, so far as the scheduled banks are concerned. He normally puts up recommendations before the board. The board and the Governor decide the matter finally. If it is a routine matter, he decides the matter himself.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it not the policy of the Reserve Bank to discourage the appointment of managing directors, as far as the scheduled banks are concerned, just as Government discontinued this practice in respect of insurance companies before they were nationalised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think that is a fair approximation of the position.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether in exercising these powers, the Reserve Bank consults the Central Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No. The Central Government do not come into the picture at all.

Teaching of Three Languages at Secondary Stage

*641. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only five States have accepted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education regarding the compulsory teaching of three languages at the Secondary stage; and

(b) the reasons for non-acceptance of these recommendations by the other States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No Sir; Seven States have accepted the recommendation.

(b) The States that have not yet communicated their acceptance are still considering the matter

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Punjab State has accepted these recommendations, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Punjab State has not yet accepted the recommendations. The States which have accepted the recommendation are Assam, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura.....

Mr. Speaker: Whether Punjab is there or not is the only point.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Government of Punjab have written that they are still considering the matter.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Central Government are taking any steps to persuade States that have not accepted these recommendations to do so immediately, especially in view of the agitation that is going on in Punjab?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, nothing with regard to the present agitation. But we have certainly written to the State Government to implement the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the special advantage that Government propose to derive by asking the Hindi regions to learn one of the modern Indian languages? Since the term 'Modern Indian languages' would ordinarily mean Hindi also, what is the special advantage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The recommendation that has been made to the State Government is that in Hindi-speaking areas, they might adopt one modern Indian language as one of the languages in the curriculum.

Mr. Speaker: One other modern Indian language.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, another modern Indian language, that is, other than Hindi. In non-Hindi-speaking areas, Hindi will be the language that will be introduced.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने या शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों ने इस बात का विचार किया है कि हमारे बच्चो के ऊपर तीन तीन भाषाओं के सीखने का बोझा डालना ठीक है या नही ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: इससे कोई हानि नही होती, बल्कि लाभ ही होता है । योरोप मे कई देश ऐसे है जहा पर चार चार भाषाये पढाई जाती है और कोई नुक्सान नही होता है । हमारे देश में भी तीन भाषायें यदि सीखी जायें तो इससे कोई हानि नही बल्कि लाभ होगा ।

Shri Dasappa: Among the three languages, how many are common? Are Hindi and English common ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know what the three languages are.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall give the whole formula. The formula which has been recommended to the State Governments is: (a) mother-tongue or regional language, or a composite course of mother-tongue and regional language, or a composite course of mother-tongue and classical language, or a composite course of regional language and classical language; (b) English or a modern European language; and (c) Hindi or another modern Indian language.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी मद्रास गवर्नमेंट ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो ह्वाइट पेपर प्रकाशित किया है, क्या वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुकूल है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कुछ करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Madras Government have also written to us that they have not taken any final decision in this matter, but they are considering it.

Central Committee on Prohibition

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*643. **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1217 on 27th August, 1957 in respect of the Central Committee on prohibition and state:

(a) whether the views of all the State Governments have since been received; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Replies have so far been received from ten States. Seven of them have-

agreed to the proposal. The remaining three have not offered any comments on this point.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the reply received from the State of Orissa?

Shri Datar: They have agreed to the proposal.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any economic survey has been undertaken by Government to find out the *per capita* income and expenditure of the areas in which prohibition is introduced in the country?

Shri Datar: That will be done, if it has not already been done, by the State Governments.

Shri Thimmaiah: Could the Minister give us an idea of the revenue after the introduction of prohibition, whether the revenue has been increasing or decreasing?

Shri Datar: I cannot give that figure off hand.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is this Prohibition Committee still in existence, and if so, what is its function now?

Shri Datar: A Committee has to be formed. There is no question of the Committee being in existence. A Committee at the Centre has to be formed for the purpose of reviewing the progress and co-ordinating all work.

Distribution of Guns

*644. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the stoppage of import of small arms, the Government Ordnance Factories are giving double barrelled breach loading guns to licensed dealers through agents appointed for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the supply not being made available direct to the licensed dealers without the intervention of the agents?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a large number of arms dealers in the country. The Director General of Ordnance Factories has no sales organisation to deal with sales correspondence, checking of licenses, payments etc. and it was felt that the most convenient way was to arrange supply of these guns through Zonal agents appointed on the recommendations of State Governments. It has however now been decided that on the expiry of the present agency agreements, sales should be made direct to licensed dealers without the intervention of agents.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that at present the distribution of arms to licensed dealers is through agents, have the Government fixed any percentage of profit that they should charge?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is a difference between the wholesale and retail prices and I suppose that is the quantum of profit.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question is whether the rate of profit has been fixed, that is, that the agents should not sell at more than a certain percentage of profit.

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is what I have said. There is a wholesale price fixed and there is a retail price fixed. The agent gets it at the wholesale price and he has to sell it at the retail price fixed.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the percentage of difference between the two?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The prices have been revised. Originally in the case of the 2½" Chamber, the wholesale price was Rs. 300 and retail price Rs. 400. Now the revised prices are, wholesale price Rs. 350 and retail price Rs. 450. There is difference of Rs. 100.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is a complete stoppage of import of small arms, and if so, whether the production of small arms

in ordnance factories is sufficient to meet the requirements of our Army?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This question relates to shotguns and there has been a stoppage of import in relation to that.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Do not Government consider that the profit that is being allowed is very much excessive?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is a matter of opinion.

Delhi Schools

*647. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government schools in Delhi and New Delhi are still being run in tents or other temporary structures;

(b) how many school buildings were constructed in 1955-56 and 1956-57 in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) whether it is a fact that while these schools suffered from want of suitable buildings a large part of the education budget of the Delhi administration was allowed to lapse in 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 1955-56—15.

(ii) 1956-57—2.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली राज्य में यह गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स तम्बुओं आदि में कब तक चलते रहेंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके यह तम्बू हटा दिये जायें और वहां पर ठीक ढंग की इमारतें बना दी जायें ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बजट का कितना प्रतिशत रुपया जो कि बिल्डिंग्स के वास्ते मंजूर हुआ था, वह लैप्स हो गया और उसका क्या कारण था ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, पिछले साल अर्थात् सन् १९५६–५७ में काफ़ी रुपया उनका लैप्स हो गया और मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास उसके लिए कोई संतोषजनक जवाब है ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : कितना परसेंटेज खत्म हो गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उसकी परसेंटेज तो मेरे पास नहीं है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कितना मनी लैप्स हुआ है ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the total amount that has lapsed during last year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have that figure with me.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब कि कई वर्षों से इस प्रश्न की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी यहां मौजूद हैं, तो फिर यह दिया तले अंधेरा क्यों है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि जहां तक दिल्ली स्टेट का सम्बन्ध था उसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सीधी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी और वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी थी । अब सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड ऐरिया होने के बाद यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सीधी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है और तब से बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके स्कूल बिल्डिंग्स तैयार की जायें । इस साल हम ने २२ बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की मंजूरी दी थी । दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उसमें से १२ बिल्डिंग्स बना रहा है और बाकी मैं समझता हूं कि

बस्ती ही बन जायेंगी और हमारी कोशिश यही है कि जितनी बस्ती हो सके यह सम्भव वहां से हटा दिये जायें ।

Survey of Delhi Homeless

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*648. { **Raja Mahendra Pratap:** **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey of the number of persons sleeping on the pavements of the city of Delhi in winter months;

(b) whether a representation was made to the Prime Minister in this connection on the 21st April, 1956; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take or have taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) A cyclostyled memorandum dated April 21, 1956 was received by Prime Minister on 1st May, 1956.

(c) It is proposed to construct two night shelters in the first instance as an experimental measure for the homeless persons. As suitable open areas are not available in the city where any large number of such shelters can be constructed without affecting the neighbouring population, it is proposed to examine the siting and construction of more of such shelters in connection with the scheme of slum clearance.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Has the Minister visited these places, and if so, what kind of feelings he has, of pity, of sorrow or of renunciation?

Shrimati Alva: We have visited these places not only here but elsewhere also. We have all got the same feelings towards this problem.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: If someone dies, it is a case of murder. Who is to be punished if someone dies due to winter in Delhi? Is some Minister to be punished or is someone else to be punished?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Panigrahi: How many of these people are jobless also? Are they purely homeless or are they jobless also?

Shrimati Alva: We have not got those figures with us.

Failures in Examinations

*649. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have conducted a survey of the failures in examinations recently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 134].

Shri Kodiyan: From the statement I find that on the average the percentage of failures in the school final examination is about 50. The largest number of failure is to be found in English and Mathematics; failures in Indian History and Civics come next .....

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of reading all that? What is the question?

Shri Kodiyan: In the light of these facts, may I know whether Government have inquired into the causes of such large-scale failures, and if so, what steps they propose to take to remedy the situation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The All-India Council of Secondary Education had recently analysed these figures and they have come to certain tentative conclusions. After full examination of the Report, recommendations will be made to the Central Government as well as State Governments.

Shri Kodiyan: Is it a fact that overcrowding, lengthy and unrealistic syllabus, inadequate staff and poor salaries to the teachers have all contributed to such large-scale failures?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These and some more reasons are responsible for the failures. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Indifference of students has not considered at all!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister should have added that!

Landless Scheduled Castes

*650. **Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have issued or contemplate issuing any directive to the State Governments, to allot culturable waste land to the landless Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare in its last meeting held on October 12, a suggestion has already been made to the State Governments that in the allotment of culturable waste lands to the landless people, preference should be given to Harijans.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Is it a fact that the Bombay State has given some powers to the village panchayats and as soon as Scheduled Caste persons apply for land, the panchayats resolve that the government waste land is turned into *gocharan*?

Shrimati Alva: I am not aware of that.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know which of the States allot lands free of cost to the Scheduled Caste people?

Shrimati Alva: We shall have to call for information. We have asked State Governments to give us information on that point.

Shri Thimmaiah: Will Government ascertain the difficulties in the way of allotting lands to the Scheduled Caste people free of cost by the State Governments?

Shrimati Alva: We full realise the difficulty and we have discussed it. Both bhoodan and government land will be made available to them.

Shri Dasappa: May I know, after the issue of this circular, how many Harijans or Scheduled Caste people have secured allotments and what is the total extent?

Shrimati Alva: That circular was issued very recently; but, if the hon. Member so desires, I have got some figures about the acreage of land allotted to the Scheduled Castes in the various States. I have got the figures for several States and I would like to know for which State the hon Member wants the figures.

Shri Dasappa: I want only the total acreage.

Shrimati Alva: The total acreage is 3,17,300.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know if financial aid is also being given to the landless Scheduled Castes while they are being allotted waste lands?

Shrimati Alva: I have not followed the question.

Shri Kodiyan: I want to know whether financial aid is also given to the landless Scheduled Castes while waste lands are allotted to them.

Shrimati Alva: We have got specific schemes of the State Governments and that is considered when the lands are allotted

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know if government officers are not giving the numbers of the waste lands with the result that the Scheduled Castes are not in a position to apply for these lands?

Shrimati Alva: This is not correct.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is Government aware that even while allotting these lands, the Scheduled Caste people get the most useless lands?

Shri Elayaperumal: What is the total acreage allotted in the Madras State?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know what acreage has been allotted in the State of Madras.

Shrimati Alva: I have not got the Madras figures.

Punjab University

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*651. { **Shri Hem Raj**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab University has approached the University Grants Commission for the grant of twelve lakh of rupees for the establishment of Post Graduate courses in Geology; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Discharge of Workers in Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur

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*657. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 51 artisans, 3 sweepers and 9 Mazdoors employed in the Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur, were served with discharge notices in the first week of November, 1957;

(b) whether these men were surplus to the requirement;

(c) if so, whether any assessment of work load was made; and

(d) whether these men have been offered equivalent alternative appointments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Efforts are being made to provide alternative appointments to the persons concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know if some of the employees will be discharged in the month of December, that is, after the completion of one month and may I know whether the Ministry is taking action to provide them with alternative employment?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Wherever it is necessary and it is possible, it is the policy of the Ministry to secure alternative employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether all these employees are likely to be employed in alternative employment?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is very difficult for me to say But all I can say is that every effort will be made

Investment of Life Insurance Funds

*659. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No 1476 on the 4th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has taken over large block of shares from Shri H. D Mundhra of Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the amount involved in that deal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation had, about the end of June 1957, purchased shares of the value of Rs. 1,26,86,100 in concerns in which Shri H. D. Mundhra is said to have an interest.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government would have allowed the investment of the Life Insurance Companies' funds in such companies before the nationalisation of Life Insurance?

That Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Investment is made by the Life Insurance Corporation itself. There is the Investment Committee. As a matter of fact, they have very large holdings in private industry even before nationalisation and the totality would make them one of the shareholders in the major companies. The investment policy is dictated by the Investment Committee of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Government have no hand in the purchases from time to time.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: At the time when the Bill was under discussion here in the Lok Sabha, it was specifically stated on behalf of Government that in view of spurious investments on the part of the Life Insurance Companies they are going to nationalise the Life Insurance Companies. May I know why that assurance is not being acted upon by the Government at present?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the suggestion is that these investments are spurious, I would like to deny it.

Mr. Speaker: He does not say that these investments are spurious He only wants to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that at the time when the Life Insurance Bill was here it was suggested that the Life Insurance Companies were being taken over for the reason that in many instances the investments by the Insurance Companies were spurious. If it is so why should it be proceeded with now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not so. The investment by the Life Insurance Corporation is being done solely with a view to getting a return and making a safe investment and that is the policy which is behind whatever investment they make. The question is not one of favouring any particular individual or any particular group but seeing that the Corporation benefits and the policyholder ultimately benefits by the investment.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Was it with a view to saving the fall in the prices of the shares of all the companies in which Mr. Mundhra owns controlling shares that this investment was authorised, and if so, why?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether to push up the falling prices of the shares of this company the Government or this Corporation went to its aid by investment in shares.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe, subject to correction, that the Corporation already owns shares in these concerns And, they wanted to augment the shares because they were able to purchase it at that time at an advantageous price The Life Insurance Corporation is not interested in market operations because it does not sell, it only buys.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that a few months ago some shares were purchased at a higher price than the market price of those very shares on that particular day in connection with the concerns which Dr Ram Subhag Singh mentioned just now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have been told that no such thing happened.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether before purchasing these shares the Financial Advisory Committee of the Corporation was consulted or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could not say because it is a matter which is for the committee to determine from time to time. How much powers it exercises directly and how much is delegated is a matter about which I am not in a position to answer.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is a fact that this purchase was made to relieve some of

the Stock Exchange brokers in Calcutta who were holding a long position in regard to these shares on a representation made by the Calcutta Stock Exchange authorities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as I am concerned, the Life Insurance Corporation is not interested either in the Stock Exchange or in the brokers. They are essentially interested in their own investments.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will elicit facts. If any representation has been made to Government by the persons who are operating the Stock Exchange or persons who hold stock, it is a matter which can be admitted or denied. But with respect to other things such as what a person has in mind and so on and so forth, three such questions have been asked and the same answer has been given. What is the object of these questions?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the number of shares purchased of this particular concern, the date of purchase and the amount for which they were purchased?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir; certainly, I will try to get that information.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Also the prevailing rate of the shares in the market.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

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*660. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the expansion programme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works has proceeded up-to-date;

(b) the amount allotted for the steel works under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount to be spent annually;

(c) how much production of finished steel is expected from this Steel Project; and

(d) what was the annual production of this steel works before the Second Five Year Plan commenced?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) (i) *Schemes completed:*

Two electric pig iron furnances; acetic acid plant; expansion of cement plant; expansion of ancilliary units like shops, foundries, tramways and ore mines.

(ii) *Schemes in progress:*

Cast iron spun pipe plant is ready for starting operations.

Sintering plant—Orders have been placed and shipment is awaited.

Expansion of ferro-silicon plant—Orders are expected to be placed shortly.

Steel expansion scheme—The Mysore Iron and Steel Works are negotiating with foreign firms for supply of plant and machinery on deferred payment terms.

(b) Rs 595 lakhs; amount to be spent year-wise not specified in the Plan.

(c) 85,000 tons per annum.

(d) About 36,000 tons per annum of finished steel.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any work in this iron and steel factory will be retarded for want of foreign exchange?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Let us hope not

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the kinds of finished products that are at present available in these works?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The production during 1956-57 was as follows:

Pig iron foundry and basic	..	58,680 tons.
Finished steel	..	36,548 tons.
Ferro-silicon and ferro manganese	..	5,461 tons.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसूर से जो आयरन ओर का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है वह क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे पता नहीं है कि वहां से एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है । वहां कई माइन्स हैं । पता नहीं आनरेबिल मेम्बर किस माइन के मुताल्लिक पूछ रहे हैं ।

Shri Dasappa: May I know what exactly is the foreign exchange content of this new scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will require notice and if a specific question is put, I will try to collect that information.

Shri Shivananjappa: What are the steps taken by the Government to minimise the cost of production of steel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what reply he expects me to give. It is a continuous process to effect economies and the like—not that any new type of process is introduced. I cannot say that.

Shri Subodh Hasda: Is there any proposal for the production of stainless steel?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not likely at Bhadravati.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the steel works here are treated as a unit in the private sector or the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is owned by the Government of Mysore and I will leave it to find his own nomenclature.

Lubricating Oil

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*661. **Shri Heda:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is examining the question of producing indigenously all types of lubricating oil by importing certain specialised varieties of crude oil;

(b) whether the existing oil refineries of Burmah Shell and Stanvac do not produce specialised lubricating oil;

(c) whether Government have any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, their nature?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware that a large quantity of bye-products which could be utilised in the production of lubricating oils is wasted by the two refineries in Bombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know. But most of the lubricating oil is blended here in the country and only a very small quantity is imported.

Mr. Speaker: When an hon. Member asks whether so much is wasted or not, naturally the hon. Minister must be in a position to say what happens with respect to that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: All the petroleum answers are like that.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether it can be utilised or not. The House is after all the supreme body which can give directions to the utilisation of these things.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could only give a mild hint. I do not think it is wasted. Therefore, I say that I do not know whether it is wasted. I am not sure that it is wasted.

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is wasted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a highly technical question. There are so many bye-products involved in it. If he puts a specific question about the bye-products which are likely to be

wasted and are being wasted, I may perhaps help him.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is this: whether any of the bye-products —whatever is thrown out—is utilised for the manufacture of lubricating oil.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, the position in regard to petroleum is that there are a number of bye-products, an enormous number of bye-products which could be utilised but the cost of utilisation of these products is very heavy. I do not know if the hon. Member is aware that in Britain they started a company for this purpose and the company is losing all along—more than eight or nine years. This matter has been gone into at one time by the various Ministries concerned including the Commerce and Industry Ministry—that is, the question of utilisation of the bye-products We found that the cost of putting up an equipment is something colossal. Maybe, the total amount of bye-products that would go into the wastage, will not warrant the putting up of a costly plant. Even today in the refineries the gas goes into the air Quite a lot of bye-products could be got out of it but it could not be done economically. So, it is no use asking us to give an answer which is nothing specific based on both economic and technical considerations.

Mr. Speaker: I think the House would have been satisfied if the hon. Minister merely said that they are not utilised for manufacturing lubricating oil. That is enough. If further question arises why they are not utilised and so on, I would disallow that question as it involves a long statement

Tribal Culture

*662. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1051 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Orissa for recording and conducting surveys of tribal dance and music for the year 1957-58 in order to develop tribal culture and literature; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any time is allotted for the broadcast of tribal music in the stations of the All India Radio which have large audience.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member may put this question to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Industrial Finance Corporation

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*663. **Shri Biren Roy:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the auditors of the Industrial Finance Corporation have remarked that the provision for doubtful debts should be increased by nearly twenty-five per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken to ensure that loanees of the Corporation do not continue to default?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The auditors in their report on the accounts of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, for the year ended the 30th June, 1957, had stated that in their opinion, a further provision for doubtful debts of about Rs. 5,00,000 was desirable

(b) The cases for default are investigated in detail by the Corporation and appropriate remedial measures taken without delay. Further, an extra ½% interest is recoverable from the loanees in case of default. If the default persists and all

remedical measures become ineffective, the Corporation is entitled to take over the possession of the assets of the loanees and management of the concerns.

Shri Biren Roy: What steps have been taken or are being taken against the loanees or guarantors of the loans in respect of Sodepur Glass Works?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The question of recovering the balance due from the guarantors of the loan to the company is constantly under the attention of the Corporation. But it is a fact that neither the loanees nor the guarantors have any appreciable tangible assets. Whatever they have, we are pursuing the matter.

Shri Dasappa: Are there any persistent defaulters and has the Corporation taken over the concern in any of the States?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sodepur was one such example. But, for the information of the House I may say that the position regarding repayment of interest and principal has considerably improved. For instance, the amount at default is only about Rs. 9 lakhs today or, to be precise, it is Rs. 9,84,681·38. It is only 2·7 per cent of the amount due whereas in the previous year it was 6·4 per cent. As regards the principal, the default is about Rs. 25 lakhs, which is about 8·4 per cent. of the total due as against 22·3 per cent. in the previous year. So the progress of these payments and realisation has considerably been paced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विद्युत उत्पादक

*६३५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला नई दिल्ली ने सूर्य की किरणों से बिजली पैदा करने के लिये एक विद्युत् उत्पादक तैयार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० लाo श्रीमाली) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Education Schemes for Second Plan

*642. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister has recently declared that despite the fact that over a year and a half of the Second Plan period was over many of their plans for educational reform were still paper schemes;

(b) what are those schemes of the Second Plan for educational reform, which are still on paper;

(c) why is there so much delay; and

(d) whether the reform schemes will be implemented and target will be achieved within that specific period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 135.]

Submersion of Bilaspur Town by Bhakra Dam

*645. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plans for the rehabilitation of the inhabitants of Bilaspur Town in Himachal Pradesh which would be submerged by the Bhakra Dam; and

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the inhabitants of the area for lands and other properties acquired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The oustees from the Bilaspur Town will be settled in a new township to be constructed about 2½ miles from the existing town. Sites admeasuring 330 acres have been acquired and the levelling and dressing up of the site on which the main township will be located is nearing completion. Other amenities like roads, etc. are also being taken up. About 800 house plots have been demarcated and will be made available to the oustees in the near future.

(b) The Land Acquisition Officer has announced awards in respect of lands acquired in the rural areas. The awards for the lands and other properties in the urban area of the existing township have been delayed slightly but it is expected that these will be announced very soon.

Import of Petrol and Petroleum Products

*646. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies authorised to import petrol and petroleum products into India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the importing companies are permitted to sell their products at a price fixed by the Government; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the importing companies appoint agents in each district and sell the imported goods at an exorbitant price?

The Minister of Mines (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Five major companies are importing petroleum products into India, while about sixtly-five other companies are importing Lubricants mainly. The imports of petroleum products are goverened by the import policy current at the time and anybody who fulfils the conditions laid down therein is authorised to make imports. Imports of Petrol, Furnace Oil & Paraffin Wax are, however, not allowed as the country is self-sufficient in these products.

(b) No, Sir. For some major Petroleum products, prices are fixed by the oil companies on the basis of a formula agreed to by Government. In other cases, prices are fixed on a competitive basis by the oil companies themselves.

(c) Government are aware that petroleum products are sold through agents/dealers appointed by the oil companies. The selling prices of the products are fixed on the basis mentioned in answer to part (b) of the Question. Government are not aware if imported petroleum products are being sold at exorbitant prices.

Acceptance of Presents by Government Servants

*652. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any order of the Government of India in force requiring Government officers to give a statement showing details of invitees to marriages etc. in their house and also of presents received at such functions;

(b) what is the annual worth of presents accepted by officers as reported in the statements so furnished; and

(c) whether a copy of the order in force, if any, will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 136].

Federal German Scholarships

*653. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Federal German Republic and several other German organisations offered a number of scholarships when our Prime Minister visited Bonn last year;

(b) the number of scholarships offered and the total emoluments involved;

(c) how many of these scholarships have been availed of; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in case all these have not been availed of?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 137].

दिल्ली में साइकिल रिक्शा

*६५४. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० जून, १९५८ के पश्चात् दिल्ली मे कोई साइकिल रिक्शा नहीं चलेगी; और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि साइकिल रिक्शा चलाने की मेहनत मनुष्य के लिए अनुचित और हानिकारक है दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने यह निश्चय किया है कि एक निश्चित तिथि के बाद सब साइकिल रिक्शा और उनके चलाने वालों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये जायें । इसके लिए अभी तक कोई तारीख की घोषणा नही की गई है ।

Central Social Welfare Board

*655. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1572 on the 9th September, 1957 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations and the amount sanctioned to each during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 by the Central Social Welfare Board for the removal of un-touchability in the country;

(b) the manner in which the amounts were spent; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 138]. These amounts were sanctioned through the Central Social Welfare Board to only such institutions or organisations which were reported to be working mainly for the Welfare of Harijans in the field of activities falling within the purview of the Board.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the Central Social Welfare Board and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Strike by Delhi Taxi Drivers

*656. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Tangamani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1000 Taxi cabs were on strike in Delhi for a week during November, 1957;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the extent to which the demands have been accepted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1,295 taxis were on strike from 11th to 17th November 1957.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 139].

Punjab University Building

*658. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the construction of the Punjab University building; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deficit Financing

*664. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of deficit financing so far done since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): For 1956-57, deficit financing by the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 238 crores. The position for the current year can be judged only at the end of the year.

Communal Representation in Semi-Government Bodies

*665. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1416 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of the three organisations which are not following at present Government's instructions relating to communal representation; and

(b) the result of the correspondence made with them so far?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Ministries concerned have since advised these organisations as well to give effect to the special orders regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Evening Classes under Delhi University

*666. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 17th July, 1957, and state:

(a) whether as a result of the report of the Punjab University (Camp) College Enquiry Committee any decision has since been taken with regard to the starting of evening classes under the University of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter has been discussed with the parties concerned and its financial implications are now under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Panna Diamond Mines

*667. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake legislation for the nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken to set up an autonomous

Corporation for working the Mines; and

(d) if so, when the Corporation is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hopped as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). It will probably be necessary to set up an autonomous statutory corporation or a Government owned private limited company for this purpose. A final decision will be taken when the matter has been fully examined and the requisite financial resources and foreign exchange have been assured.

Utkal University

*668. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1361 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any decision on the development proposals of the Utkal University has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 140.]

Untouchability

*669. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the Statement laid in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1403 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the type of the technical and trained personnel that were in shortage in the States of Bombay, West Bengal, former Travancore-Cochin and the Union territory of Delhi on account of which large amounts sanctioned for removal of untouchability could not be spent;

(b) the action taken to remedy the same; and

(c) when were the schemes of various States for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 finalized?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) A statement, showing the dates of receipt of the finalised schemes from the State Governments during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 141.]

Rehabilitation of Jhumias

842. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 337 on the 25th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the total number of petitions received from the tribal Jhumias who are waiting for rehabilitation in each division of Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these petitions are 3 or 4 years old;

(c) whether rehabilitation work has been slowed down due to lack of staff, particularly staff for survey work and other preliminary work of investigation; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the work of rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 142.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Jhumia Colonies

843. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 337 on the 25th July 1957 and state:

(a) the names of the villages in each division of Tripura where Government contemplate to set up Jhumia colonies; and

(b) the basis for selection of these places?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 143.]

(b) The basis for selection of these places is:

(i) Concentration of tribal population; and

(ii) Availability of suitable 'khas' land in the area.

House Rent in Tripura

845. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law in force in Tripura to control house rent; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Teachers' Seminars in Tripura

846. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers' seminars held in Tripura during the last two years;

(b) the total amount of money spent on these seminars;

(c) what are the recommendations of these seminars; and

(d) whether any of these recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 144]

Primary School Teachers in Tripura

847. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary school teachers put on deputation in different administrative offices of Tripura, during 1956-57 and afterwards;

(b) whether such practice leads to shortage of teaching staff in primary schools; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) 1956-57 45

(ii) Afterwards 40

(b) At present this practice does not lead to any serious shortage of teaching staff in primary schools.

(c) The mater is under Government's consideration.

Revenue from Textile Industry

848. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing (i) the amount collected through income-tax, and corporation tax from the textile industry as a whole during the financial year 1956-57, and (ii) the amount of deposit made with the Reserve Bank of India by the textile units in the Indian Union by the end of October, 1957 under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (i) Figures of actual collections of tax in respect of textile industry as a whole during the year 1956-57 are not available and the collection of that information would necessitate a reference practically to every Income-tax Officer in India, which would involve considerable labour. It may, however, be stated that the amount of income-tax and super-tax demanded from the textile industry (cotton, jute, woollen, silk and rayon manufactures including wearing apparel) during the financial year 1956-57 was Rs. 26·08 crores. (ii) The total amount of deposits made with the Reserve Bank of India by the textile units in India up to the end of October 1957 under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible. It may, however, be stated that the total amount of deposits up to the end of October 1957 under this scheme in respect of all the assessees was Rs. 2·96 crores.

Library Movement

849. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Andhra Pradesh for encouraging the library movement in the State during the period from 1950-51 to 1957-58; and

(b) the number of libraries opened there with the above assistance during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 3,17,585 from 1953, when the State was formed, to 1957-58.

(b) One Central State Library. They also developed 11 existing District Libraries.

Estate Duty Cases in Bihar

850. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of estate duty cases registered during the year 1956-57 in the State of Bihar;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the same period; and

(c) the total amount of estate duty collected during that year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 292.

(b) 248

(c) Rs. 1,55,000.

Renewal Premiums

851. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of renewal of premiums collected on the old life insurance policies of the Oriental Insurance Company, Hindustan Insurance Company, National Insurance Company and New India Insurance Company between the 1st September, 1956 to the 30th September, 1957 (zone-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 145.]

Accidents in Ordnance Factories

852. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and minor accidents involving employees which took place in Ordnance Factories during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the affected employees?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The number of major and minor accidents involving employees that took place in Ordnance Factories during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 are given below:—

Year	No of major accidents	No of minor accidents
1955-56	2207	10296
1956-57	1768	10475

(b) The amount of compensation paid to the employees affectd by these accidents during these two years is shown below.—

1955-56	Rs. 35,382/-
1956-57	Rs. 21,625/- Provisional).

केन्द्रीय उंगली चिन्ह विभाग

८५३. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय उगली चिह्न विभाग मे आधुनिक प्रणाली पर शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे किन्ही अन्य देशों की प्रणालियो से सहायता ली गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

हिन्दी प्रबोध और प्रवीण परीक्षाये

८५४ **श्री रामजी वर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मत्रालय द्वारा चलाई हुई हिन्दी प्रबोध और हिन्दी प्रवीण की परीक्षाओ में से कौन सी परीक्षा राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा की कोविद परीक्षा के बराबर है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो के लिये चालू की गई हिन्दी प्रबोध तथा हिन्दी प्रवीण परीक्षाओं को किसी दूसरी परीक्षा के बराबर नही बनाया गया है ।

स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम के स्मारक

८५५. **श्री हेडा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १८५७ के स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम से सम्बद्ध स्थानों पर स्मारक भवन पार्क य स्कूल बनाने के लिये क्या निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई योजनायें बनाई गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे स्थानों की कोई सूची तैयार की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). १८५७ से १९४७ तक स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम के शहीदों की स्मृति में अखिल भारतीय स्मारक दिल्ली में बनाने के अलावा अन्य सम्बद्ध स्थानों पर स्मारक पार्क या स्कूल आदि बनाने का काम राज्य सरकारो पर छोड़ दिया गया है । योजना बनाना या स्थानों की सूची बनाना और आगे की कार्यवाही राज्य सरकारे स्वयं करेगी ।

राष्ट्रीय पंचाग

८५६. **श्री हेडा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्य सरकारो ने अपने राज्यो में राष्ट्रीय पंचाग का प्रचलन किया है; और

(ख) किन-किन राज्यो ने अपने पंचाग भी प्रकाशित किये है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित राज्यों ने अपने कुछ सिविल और सरकारी कार्यो के लिए ग्रिगोरियन कलेण्डर के साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय पंचाग को अपनाया है :—

आन्ध्र
बिहार
बम्बई
मद्रास
राजस्थान
उत्तर प्रदेश

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन संगठन

८५७. **श्री राधा रमण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण कार्य में अधिकतम सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन संगठन की स्थापना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस संगठन के पदाधिकारी किस आधार पर चुने गये हैं; और

(ग) इस संगठन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन संगठन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये १६ असिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नर होंगे । इनमें वर्तमान सात रीजलनअसि स्टेन्ट कमिश्नरों के पद भी शामिल हैं । चार नई नियुक्तियां कर ली गई हैं; दो राज्यों के अधिकारियों के डेपूटेशन द्वारा जो इन पदों पर भर्ती करने के लिए मंजूर की हुई रीति है और अन्य दो योग्य गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों द्वारा । इन गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति अस्थायी तौर पर केवल एक वर्ष के लिए की गई है ।

(ग) ६ असिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नरों के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों पर लगभग २ लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च होंगे ।

हिन्दी परीक्षाओं को मान्यता देना

८५८. **श्री चांडक** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा द्वारा ली जाने वाली कोविद परीक्षा के अतिरिक्त अन्य परीक्षाओं को मान्यता देने के विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : २३ अगस्त १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १११४ के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित कराया जाता है । उसमें जिस मान्यता समिति की चर्चा की गयी थी वह बनायी जा चुकी है ।

Directorate of Map Publication

859. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Staff in Class I, II, III and IV Grades under the Director of Map Publication; and

(b) the total number of employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) Class I : 7
Class II : 10
Class III : 272
Class IV : 79

(b) 676

Government Employees Drawing Less than Rs. 250

860. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees getting Rs. 250 p.m. and above in the country; and

(b) the number of those getting less than Rs. 250?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). According to the latest census of Central Government employees as on the 30th June 1955, prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation the total num-

ber of such employees in receipt of pay above Rs. 250 was 39,104 and the total number in receipt of pay upto Rs. 250 was 15,80,243 Later figures are not avilable

The figures are exclusive of Armed Forces personnel, work-charged establishment, staff paid from contingencies and locally recruited staff in Indian offices abroad.

If the limit of Rs. 250 mentioned in the question has reference to the total emoluments, namely, pay, dearness allowance and other compensatory allowance, it is regretted that a classification of Government servants on this basis is not available; the collection of such information will entail undue labour and time not commensurate with the results which may be achieved.

Military Engineering Service

861. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the value of work done by Military Engineering Service departmentally and through contractors during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 146]

Industrial Workers in Ordnance Factories

862. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of industrial workers in Ordnance Factories in the scale of highly skilled (Rs. 135—185);

(b) whether more workers are being promoted to this grade; and

(c) if so, their approximate number?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) One hundred as on 30-9-57.

(b) The question of creating more posts in this grade is under consideration.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give the approximate number.

Scheduled Caste Candidates

864. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1404 on the 9th September, 1957 regarding interviews by U.P.S.C of Scheduled Caste candidates for Class I and II reserved posts for the past five years and state:

(a) whether the information is now available; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 147]

Reservations for Scheduled Castes

865. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1397 on the 9th September, 1957 regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes in the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1956-57 and state:

(a) whether the information is now available; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 148]

Financial Assistance for Libraries and Laboratories in Punjab

866. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have applied for any financial assistance for the improvement of libraries and laboratories and the raising of salaries of the University employees during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amounts applied for and sanctioned under each category?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 149.]

Unlicensed Brothels in Delhi

867. { **Shri D C. Sharma:** / **Shri Chandak:** / **Shri R S. Tiwari:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unlicensed brothels in the cities of Delhi and New Delhi are on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government or through aided agencies to check this social evil?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). There is no system of issuing licences or otherwise giving any permission for brothels or prostitution in Delhi or New Delhi. The Delhi Municipal Committee has declared the whole of the city under their jurisdiction as prohibited area for purposes of carrying on prostitution or running brothels except in the following localities:—

(i) G. B. Road.

(ii) Tanda Natinian.

(iii) Jhandewalan Road.

Since no survey has been conducted to find out the number of brothels in the cities of Delhi and New Delhi, it cannot be said that the number of brothels has increased. At present action against offenders is taken under the provisions of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, and under Section 152 of the Punjab Municipal Act, as applied to Delhi Administration.

Training of Librarians

868. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1477-A on the 4th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding the establishment of an institute for training of librarians has since been finalised;

(b) if so, outlines of its composition, management, administration and finance;

(c) the qualifications prescribed for the trainees; and

(d) the duration of the training course?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. It is still under discussion with the Delhi University.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Educational and Vocational Guidance

869. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the various State Governments have been able to take advantage of the Central Scheme

of giving grants for starting educational and vocational guidance service in their respective areas;

(b) what are the organisations and agencies set up in various States for the purpose and the level on which they have begun functioning;

(c) how long it would take to implement this service at Secondary Schools level; and

(d) what is the programme drawn up in this regard for Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 150].

Multipurpose Schools in Punjab

870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant earmarked for the Government of Punjab for starting multipurpose schools during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the amount of grants actually sanctioned so far during the Second Plan period, year-wise; and

(c) the number of multipurpose schools started so far or proposed to be started in Punjab State during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

	Rs. in lakhs.
1956-57	40,565
1957-58	14,448
1958-59	19,560
1959-60	39,180
1960-61	58,698

(b) 1956-57 Rs. 20,28,250; 1957-58 Nil.

(c) No multipurpose schools have been started so far. The scheme is proposed to be implemented with effect from 1958-59. The number of schools that may be converted during the years 1958-61 is not known.

National Book Trust

871. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 877 on the 13th August, 1957 and state the progress made with regard to setting up and functioning of the National Book Trust?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 151.]

Primary School Teachers' Salaries

872. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the States which have so far submitted proposals for 1957-58 under the Central Government's scheme of giving subsidy to States to increase Primary School Teachers' salaries; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each State for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 152].

Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee

873. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of giving grants for the improvement of education in affiliated college has been

considered by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri C. D. Deshmukh;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) the number and names of such colleges to which such grants have been given so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The matter is being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Preservation of Monuments in Punjab

874. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned in connection with the preservation of monuments of national importance in Punjab for the year 1957-58; and

(b) whether the amount is separately earmarked for each of the monuments to be preserved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 55,904.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Scientific Civil Service

875. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 830 on the 13th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for creating a Scientific Civil Service has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को काम पर लगाना

८७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ३१ जुलाई १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य मे इस बीच और कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरी पर लगाया गया है;

(ख) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक अब भी बेकार है; और

(ग) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये गये है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैय्या) : (क) एक विवरण जिस मे प्रत्येक राज्य के भूतपूर्व सैनिको की संख्या दी गई है जिन्हे अप्रैल, १९५६ से अगस्त १९५७ तक नौकरिया दिलाई गई, सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या १५३]

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की ठीक ठीक संख्या बताना सम्भव नही जो अब तक नौकरियो पर नही लगाये गये । तथापि नौकरी की सहायता के लिये नौकरी दिलाने वाली संस्था के चालू रजिस्टर में २३,३०४ भूतपूर्व सैनिको के नाम हैं ।

(ग) ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०९ के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताये गये तरीको के अतिरिक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिको को नौकरियां दिलाने में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के फलस्वरूप भिन्न क्षेत्रों में नौकरिया निकलने के अवसरो से लाभ उठाने का विशेष प्रयास किया जा रहा है । इस काम के लिये नियुक्त

की गई संस्था भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों समेत भिन्न नौकरियों पर लगाने वाली संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध बनाये रखती है, और उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आंकड़े लेकर आवश्यक योग्यता और अनुभव वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को स्वीकार करने पर राजी करती है । अधिक आसानी से नौकरी पाने को समर्थ बनाने के लिये उन्हें तकनीकी और व्यवसाय सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण देने की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है, उदाहरणतः उपयुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को चीनी के कारखानों में लगाने के लिये उन्हें हाल ही में इन-प्लाट प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

भौगोलिक नाम

८७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७१ के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बीच और किन किन भौगोलिक नामों में संशोधन किया गया है,

(ख) अगस्त, १९५३ से, जब कि इस नई प्रणाली को अपनाया गया था, अब तक कुल कितने भौगोलिक नामो में संशोधन या परिवर्तन किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) शेष ऐसे नामों का संशोधन या परिवर्तन शीघ्र से शीघ्र सम्पन्न करने के उद्देश्य से और कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या १५४]

(ख) १११ ।

(ग) इस विषय में सामान्य नियम और प्रक्रिया बना दी गई है । जब प्रस्ताव नियम के अनुकूल होता है तो उस पर यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जाता है ।

Dismissal of Civilians in Defence Services

879. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by the Defence Ministry regarding the dismissal from Military service of persons holding lien on permanent civilian appointments; and

(b) since when this procedure is being followed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Personnel in the Armed Forces, whether or not holding any lien on permanent civilian appointments, are dismissed from military service in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act/the Air Force Act/the Navy Discipline Act and the rules made thereunder. If a Government servant holding a lien on a permanent civilian appointment and employed in the Army/Air Force is, for any reason, dismissed from the Army/Air Force service, such dismissal does not operate as an automatic dismissal from his permanent civilian appointment. He is reverted to his civilian appointment and the competent civil authority examines the case on merits and decides, after giving the official concerned opportunity of being heard, whether or not he should be retained in the civilian appointment where he holds a lien or dismissed from that service also. The same procedure is applicable in respect of Naval personnel also except that if a person serving in the Navy and holding lien on a civil appointment is *dismissed with disgrace* from the Navy, he forefeits his right of reversion to his civil appointment also.

(b) The above procedure is in vogue in the Army and Air Force since October 1956 and in the Navy since 1934.

अफगानिस्तान के ऐतिहासिक भग्नावशेष

८८०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार का अफगानिस्तान के ऐतिहासिक भग्नावशेषों में बिखरी हुई भारतीय इतिहास सम्बन्धी सामग्री का, जिससे भारतीय इतिहास तथा सभ्यता पर प्रकाश पडता है, उसे संग्रहीत करने तथा लेखबद्ध करने के उद्देश्य से, अध्ययन करने और उसके बारे में गवेषणा करने के लिये कोई दल संगठित करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : फिलहाल ऐसा कोई दल संगठित करने का विचार नहीं है ।

Raids and Firing by Nagas

881. **Pandit D .N. Tiwary:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the demand of Nagas about the Central administration of Hill areas of Assam has been conceded, raids and firings by Naga rebels continue;

(b) the number of raid and shootings by Naga rebels after the settlement of the issue of Naga Hills area administration; and

(c) the circumstances under which they were carried out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is a fact that raids and firings have not completely ceased

(b) 25 incidents have been reported during the period 25th September 1957 to 10th November, 1957.

(c) Most of these incidents have been in the nature of ineffective sniping, from a long range, on Government convoys or posts. There have been a few incidents of armed robberies.

"Malikhana" to ex-Rulers

882. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had granted a Malikhana to the former Parppanad Raja's family and whether it is still being paid;

(b) if so, the total amount paid from November 1948 to October, 1957; and

(c) whether certain members of Chembrole family pointed out to the Central Government in October 1948 that the disbursement of the Malikhana should be stayed, pending a thorough examination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes. The Government of India did not consider that there was justification for holding up the payment of the Malikhana. The persons who represented were therefore informed that they could seek their remedy in a Court of law. We are informed that a civil suit on the subject is now pending in the Courts of Kerala State.

Foreign Experts in Defence Services

883. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the nationality and assignments of the foreign experts who are employed at present in India's Defence Services;

(b) the number of experts who have left for Pakistan after their

release from their service in India; and

(c) a list of those foreign experts who may be still in India after their release from their assignments in Defence Services?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 155]

Naval Officers

884. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of officers taken into the Navy annually; and

(b) the annual percentage of promotions allowed to officer's grade from lower ranks?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Sixty-one

(b) 12½ per cent.

Scheduled Areas

885. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1055 on the 30th August, 1957 in respect of the Scheduled Areas and State:

(a) whether all the Governors have since sent their reports;

(b) if so, whether any new suggestions about the Socio-economic uplift of the Adivasis have been made in their reports; and

(c) what are those new suggestions?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Since then, only the Governors of Orissa and Punjab have sent their reports.

(b) There are no new suggestions. The reports mainly deal with what has been done during the year for the welfare of Adivasis and the development of Scheduled Areas.

(c) Does not arise

हिमाचल प्रदेश के राजनैतिक पीड़ित

८८६. श्री ए० सी० डेका : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के सम्बन्ध में राजनैतिक पीड़ित समिति के निर्णयों को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इन्हें क्रियान्वित करने में सरकार कब तक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख) देरी का मुख्य कारण यह है कि ४/५ मई, १९५७ की रात को हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के सचिवालय में आग लग गई थी। उस समय राजनैतिक पीड़ित समिति की सिफारिशों पर काफी हद तक विचार हो चुका था किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश सम्बन्धित कागजात आग में जल गये। हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन, जहां तक सम्भव हो, दुबारा फाइल बनाने के लिये कड़ी कार्यवाही कर रहा है और राजनैतिक पीड़ितों का विवरण जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा पुनः प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। उन्हें आशा है कि इन मामलों पर अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र हो जायगा।

Ganja Plantations

887. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of excise revenue from *ganja* plantation in Manipur during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the quota of plants allowed to be planted during these years?

The Minister of Finance Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a)

1954-55	Rs. 16,841/-
1955-56	Rs. 23,286/-
1956-57	Rs. 32,928/-

(b)

1954-55	1,000 plants
1955-56	13,000 plants
1956-57	12,000 plants

Ganja Production

888. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated average yield per plant of *Ganja* available per year;

(b) the actual quality of *ganja* yield purchased by the Excise Department in Manipur per plant; and

(c) the maximum number of plants allowed to be planted by each planter in Manipur?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Quarter seer per plant during 1955-56 and 1956-57 and estimated half a seer per plant during 1957-58.

(b) 4·21 ch. per plant during 1955-56; 5·08 ch. per plant during 1956-57. No collection during 1957-58 has so far been made.

(c) There is no maximum limit for an individual planter. The license to plant the required number of plants is sold by tender.

Pakistani Nationals in India

889. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals who come to India on Passports overstay here for more than a year and become untraceable;

(b) whether any record is kept of foreign nationals who visit India on **Passports**;

(c) if so, why are they allowed to over-stay; and

(d) the number of Pakistani nationals over-staying for over 3 months during the last one year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available

Mineral Wealth of Salem

890. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for the exploitation of bauxite, iron, chromite, limestone, magnesite, dolomite, kankar and other mineral deposits in Salem District;

(b) which of these will be done through State Enterprises; and

(c) which of them will be left for exploitation by the Private Sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Beyond granting concessions to private parties who apply, no steps are proposed to be taken for the exploitation of the minerals mentioned, except for iron ore, magnesite and chromite. With regard to iron ore and chromite, both of which are minerals placed in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, steps are being taken to ascertain whether the deposits in the Salem District are sufficiently large to admit of large scale exploitation. If so, they will be exploited by the State; if not, they will be let out for exploitation by private enterprise. As for magnesite, proposals for its exploitation by the State are under the consideration of the Government of Madras.

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये छात्रावास

८९१ **श्री हरिचन्द्र शर्मा** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों के हित के लिये दी गई सहायता से देश में कुल कितने छात्रावास बनाये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने राजस्थान में बनाये गये और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ,

(ग) प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितने छात्रावासों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी गई थी किन्तु उन्हें उस काल में पूरा नहीं किया जा सका और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० कां० लां० श्रीमाली) (क) से (घ), राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गाडिया लोहारों का कल्याण

८९२ **श्री हरिचन्द्र शर्मा** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा राजस्थान को दी गई धन-राशि में से कितनी राशि गाडिया लोहार नामक अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के कल्याण पर खर्च की गई ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये राजस्थान सरकार को सहायता के अतिरिक्त कोई ऋण भी दिया है , और

(ग) यदि हां तो कितना ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती खाल्वा) (क) १९५६-५७ में २ ०१ लाख रुपये की रकम गाडिया लोहारों की कल्याण योजनाओं पर खर्च की गई थी । १९५७-५८ में अब तक के खर्च के आंकड़े राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Scholarships

893. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state

(a) the number of scholarships granted to students in Himachal Pradesh by the Himachal Pradesh Administration and the Government of India during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58,

(b) the amount spent under this head during each of the above two years in the territory, and

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the inordinate delay in the grant of scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K L Shrimali). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 156]

Political Sufferers

894 Shri S C Samanta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any concessions were given by the Central Government to political sufferers in the matter of first appointment or re-appointment to the public service during 1955 and 1956

(b) if so, the number of persons given such concession, and

(c) whether Government will place a list of the same on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the

the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 157.]

Rights over Jiratia Land

895. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:,

(a) whether it is a fact that the buyers of land owned by Jiratia tenants of Sonamura division in Tripura are denied ownership rights over such land even after registration;

(b) whether it is a fact that buyers of land of Jiratia tenants in that area are being asked to sell their crops to the Tripura Administration on the same rate and in the same manner as the Jiratia tenants have to observe in Tripura;

(c) if so, what are the reasons, if any, for not recognising the right of new owners of the land formerly belonging to Jiratia; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to regularise ownership rights of the buyers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, transfer by sale which is made in accordance with Section 12 of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in force in Tripura and which is registered under Section 11 of the Act is recognised in law.

(b) No, neither the Jiratia tenants nor the buyers of this land are asked to sell their crops The Administration however, helps the Ziratia tenants in disposing of their surplus produce.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Death of a J.C.O. at Khamaria

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896. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a J.C.O. belonging to the Ministry of Defence Security Corps attached to Khamaria ordnance factory, was found murdered on the night of 9|10 September, 1957;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) Police enquiries are still proceeding.

Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments

897. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Civilian employees in the various Defence Establishments including Ordnance Factories;

(b) the total number out of them declared permanent and quasi-permanent; and

(c) whether their number has increased during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 2,53,875.

(b) 53,824 have been declared permanent and 34,517 have been declared quasi-permanent

(c) Yes.

Janta Colleges in Punjab

898. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janta Colleges opened so far in Punjab State;

(b) the names of places where these are situated; and

(c) how many students have benefited from these institutions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) One.

(b) Dujana, Distt. Rohtak.

(c) 98 up to 1956-57.

Monuments in Punjab

899. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) names of monuments of national importance in the State of Punjab where repairs have been undertaken during the period from 1954-55 to 1957-58 (so far), and

(b) the expenditure incurred for carrying out these repairs during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The names of the monuments where repairs were carried out during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 and the amounts spent thereon during this period has already been furnished to Lok Sabha *vide* statement No. II attached in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 359 answered on 18-11-57.

The necessary information for the year 1957-58 upto the end of October, 1957 is shown in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 158].

Joint Stock Companies

900. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total assets of managed joint stock companies controlled by private limited managing agencies as against "**Secretaries and Treasurers**" and *Public limited managing Agencies*?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information asked for is not readily available

Ex-Servicemen in Tripura

901. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Ex-Servicemen in Tripura at present;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed in Government service either in Tripura or outside Tripura up to date; and

(c) how many, among them, have been rehabilitated so far and when the rest are likely to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 5,618.

(b) 618.

(c) In addition to the number mentioned in answer to part (b) above, one *ex*-serviceman has been rehabilitated on land. Information about *ex*-servicemen rehabilitated in the private sector is not available. The Tripura Administration have under their consideration a number of schemes which are likely to make rehabilitation of about 1,400 *ex*-servicemen possible. Every effort is being made to rehabilitate as many *ex*-servicemen and as soon as possible; but it cannot be said when all those who require assistance in rehabilitation will be rehabilitated.

Dudkundi Aerodrome

902. { Shri Subodh Hasda: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to maintain the Dudkundi Aerodrome in West Bengal; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that notices have been served by the Defence Ministry on the residents of the surrounding villages of the said aerodrome to shift from there?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No.

War Dog Training Centre

903. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up a War Dog Training

Centre is under the consideration of the Government of India, and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b) It has been decided as an experimental measure, to make a start with three Dogs and a small staff of one Junior Commissioned Officer and three Other Ranks

भूतपूर्व देशी राज्यों की सेनाओं के पदाधिकारी

९०४ **श्री खादीवाला :**
श्री राघेलाल व्यास :
श्री क० मे० मालवीय :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व देशी राज्यों की सेनाओं के एकीकरण के समय उन के कुछ पदाधिकारियों को सेवा काल की समाप्ति से पूर्व ही सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया गया था

(ख) यदि हां तो उन की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन किन राज्यों के हैं ,

(ग) क्या इन पदाधिकारियों को उन की सेवा की शर्तों के अनुसार प्रतिकर अथवा निवृत्ति-वतन दिया गया है

(घ) यदि हां तो किस क्रम से , और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व देशी राज्यों की सेनाओं के कुछ कर्मचारियों को जो भारतीय सेना में नहीं लिये गये थे उन की सेवा काल पूरा होने तक उन्हें प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में रख लिया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामया) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रकार सेवा से मुक्त / निवृत्त होने वाले अफसरों की संख्या और प्रांत जिन से वह सम्बद्ध थे नीचे दिये गये हैं –

राजस्थान	१७०
पैप्सू	७३
मध्य भारत	१६६
सौराष्ट्र	७०
हैदराबाद	१४५
ट्रावनकोर कोचीन	३५
मैसूर	५८
गुजरात	२
टेहरी गढवाल	२
कूच बिहार	१
कोल्हापुर	१३
बड़ौदा	४८
रामपुर	८
कच्छ	२
हिमाचल प्रदेश	३
त्रिपुरा	६
विन्ध्यप्रदेश	१५
कुल संख्या	७६६

(ग) तथा (घ) जी हां । भूतपूर्व रियासती सेनाओं में स्थायी कमिशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिये दर संलग्न विवरण संख्या १ और २ में दिखाये गये हैं । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १५६] अधिक लाभकारी होने की दशा में अफसर अपने अपने राज्य सरकार के सैनिक नियमों के अधीन सेवा निवृत्ति की रियायतों और दरों को चुनकर ग्रहण कर सकते थे ।

(ङ) कुछ भूतपूर्व रियासती सेनाओं के अफसरों को कई राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सरकारी नौकरी स्वीकार करने का अवसर दिया गया था पर भारत सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं कि आया ऐसा इन अफसरों को अपनी सेवावधि पूरा करने से अवसरदत्त को किस [illegible] ।

Buildings in Port Blair

905. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government building No 80 at Babu Line, Port Blair, was re-auctioned on the 19th June, 1957;

(b) if so, the price it fetched;

(c) the price for which the building was sold in the first auction;

(d) the number of bidders at the second auction; and

(e) whether the same monopolist firm (who was given Dundas Point buildings) purchased it in the name of one of its partners or his wife?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 19,000 including the cost of site and also the cost of additions and alterations made after the first auction.

(c) Rs. 1,370 without site.

(d) Six.

(e) Successful bidder at the re-auction was Shrimati Rasool Bibi Dawood Khaji who is some relative of Akoojees to whom Dundas Point buildings were sold last year.

डाक्टरी परीक्षक

९०६. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियुक्त डाक्टरी परीक्षकों (रेफरीज) की योग्यता, अनुभव और कार्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) जो डाक्टरी रेफरी द्वारा बीमे की किश्तों की राशि नियत करने के लिये नियुक्त किये जाते हैं क्या उनके लिये कोई योग्यता का मापदण्ड और अनुभव निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) बीमे की पालिसियों की राशि निश्चित करने के संबंध में दो डाक्टरों की राय मे मतभेद होने पर अन्तिम निर्णय कौन करता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लि० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किये जाने वाले डाक्टरी परीक्षक चिकित्सा व्यवसाय में लगे उन अग्रणी डाक्टरी में से चुने जाते हैं जिनकी चिकित्सा संबन्धी योग्यता उच्चतम होती है और जिन्हे अपने कार्य का दीर्घकालीन अनुभव होता है । इन डाक्टरी परीक्षकों का कार्य निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को बीमा सम्बन्धी उन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करने के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श देना है जो क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा उनके पास भेजे जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) जीवन बीमे का प्रस्ताव करने वाले व्यक्तियों की डाक्टरी परीक्षा के लिये चुने जाने वाले डाक्टर जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, डाक्टरी परीक्षकों, (रेफरीज) द्वारा नही । इन डाक्टरों की योग्यता कितनी होनी चाहिए और ये किस सीमा तक जीवन बीमे के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावो की स्वीकृति के लिए सिफारिश कर सकते हैं ये सब बात निर्धारित कर दी गयी हैं । जीवन बीमे के लिए किये जाने वाले किसी प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध मे दो डाक्टरों मे मतभेद होने की स्थिति में निगम का निर्णय अन्तिम माना जायगा ।

Vigyan Mandirs

907. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for each Vigyan Mandir during 1957-58; and

(b) the places in which they have been established in Mysore State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 28,900.

(b) No Vigyan Mandir has been established in Mysore State so far.

Red Fort, Delhi

908. Shri Sambandam: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the repairs of Red Fort, Delhi; and

(b) the amount spent for its repairs since 1952, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement showing the progress made in the repairs to the Red Fort, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 160.]

(b) Year	Amount spent.
1952-53	.. 25,833
1953-54	.. 16,761
1954-55	.. 10,289
1955-56	. 11,578
1956-57	.. 28,260
1957-58	2,000 Approximately (upto Nov 1957).

Excavations at Kaveripoompattinam

909. Shri Sambandam: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavation work of Kaveripoompattinam in Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district, Madras State, has been commenced by the Department of Archaeology;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the same is likely to be commenced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Only surface exploration, preparatory to excavations, was carried out at Kaveripoompattinam.

(b) Deep excavation work was not taken in hand as the results obtained from surface exploration were not favourable for undertaking such work on land and it is not practicable to excavate below the sea.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

910. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1408 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) how many vacancies of Assistant Commissioners were there when the Union Public Service Commission called for applications in July, 1957 and how many were advertised to be filled up

(b) whether any appointments were made before the selection by the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to recruit to each State only those who know the regional language of that State and who belong either to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) There were 8 vacancies out of which only 4 were advertised as efforts were being made to get suitable officers from the States for the remaining posts. The Union Public Service Commission have since been asked to recommend eight names instead of four.

(b) and (c) Yes Four such appointments were made, on the 15th April, 18th and 21st September and 21st November, 1957. Two of them were by deputation of officers from the States. The other two were of suitable non-officials and the appointments were on a temporary basis for a period of one year.

(d) and (e). Knowledge of more than one regional language and of one or two tribal dialects has been laid down as one of the desirable qualifications for these posts. The Union Public Service Commission have also been asked to give preference to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, other things being equal

आदिमजाति लोगों के लिये बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजनायें

६११ **श्री मधुसूदन राव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में आदिम जाति लोगों के हित के लिये कितनी बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजनायें चल रही हैं ,

(ख) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में इस क्षेत्र में अब और कितनी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने का विचार है ;

(ग) प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं के ठीक ठीक स्थान के बारे में क्या किन्हीं ठोस प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) दो ।

(ख) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में इस क्षेत्र में कोई और परियोजनायें आरम्भ नहीं की जायेंगी ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up . . .

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I gave notice of an adjournment motion with regard to the theartened strike in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. May I know whether you are admitting that adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I would like to repeat one thing for consideration and adoption by hon. Members. This hon. Member has given a notice relating to some strike which has been going on or threatened for three years since 1954 in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. He has asked the question as to why Government has not settled that matter. Therefore, he has said, it is a matter of urgent importance I refuse to accept that a matter which has been pending since 1954 is of such an urgent nature that further business of this House today ought to be stopped and preference given to this I do not deny there may be other methods but adjournment motion is not the method. I ruled this out.

Now, the hon Member wants to raise it here evidently to satisfy these people He can tell them so, and he thinks it is enough if he raises it on the floor of this House. I do not want that any hon. Member should bring up an adjournment motion which I have already disallowed. If he feels that there are legitimate grounds for me to change my opinion, I shall bring it up the next day if during the day he satisfies me that my original opinion was wrong.

I communicated this, and as if nothing has been done he gets up and says: "I want to know what has happened." What happened was that I disallowed it and also sent it for his information. I am really sorry that hon. Members should make light of the time of the House Every minute we are spending hundreds of rupees so far as the House is concerned. Let us get through the work quickly

Shri Anthony Pillai: Sir, on a point of explanation

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order nor any point of explanation in this

Shri Anthony Pillai: Sir, if I may be permitted to make a remark, the point that I raised is this. Apart from the threatened hunger-strike, the dispute is governed by the Industrial Disputes Act the Government is

required to give reasons if a dispute is not referred to a Tribunal.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with all that So far as an adjournment motion is concerned, the matter must not only be of public importance but it must also be of recent occurrence. It is not of recent occurrence here. It is three years old. Therefore, it can be decided leisurely. Everyday such a thing happens. This dispute has been going on for so many years. Therefore, hon. Members would kindly study the rules once again. I do not say that any wrong must go without a remedy if there is a wrong, but this is not the remedy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O 3701, dated the 23rd November, 1957, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-399/57].

LOK SAHAYAK SENA RULES

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956, a copy of the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957, published in Notification No. S.R.O 385, dated the 21st October, 1957 (*Placed in Library See* No. LT-400/57).

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN TO A QUESTION

Sardar Majithia: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 25th July, 1957, to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 334, regarding the Air Force College, Begumpet.

Statement

In reply to the first Supplementary Question arising out of Starred Question No 334 for 25-7-57, by Shri M. R. Krishna, whether certain Sections of the Academy were shifted back to Begumpet after experiencing certain difficulties in shifting them to Jodhpur, I had, inter alia, stated that the training school was still there but it imparted training on Jet aircraft only

2. In reply to the next supplementary Question by Shri B. S Murthy who wanted to know the necessity for the change, I had stated that:

> "Previous to this we had piston engine aircraft and also jet aircraft at Begumpet and piston engine aircraft at Jodhpur. We have now separated the two and this will result in better facilities for training."

3. The information given in answer to these supplementaries needs revision. The correct answer to the first supplementary question should read that the Training School at Begumpet imparted training on *Transport* aircraft only, and the answer to the next supplementary question put by Shri B S Murthy should read as under:

> "Previous to this, basic training on piston aircraft was given at Begumpet and Jodhpur. We have now concentrated this training at Jodhpur, and training on transport aircraft at Begumpet. This will result in better facilities for training."

CUSTOMS DUTIES DRAWBACK (GALVANISED IRON WIRE PRODUCTS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of the Customs Duties Drawback (Galvanised Iron Wire Products) Rules, 1957, published in Notification No S. R. O. 3430, dated the 29th October, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-402/57.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1957."

BUS ACCIDENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, on 29th November, 1957 a passenger bus of the State Transport Service of Himachal Pradesh Administration was on a trip from Simla to Kotkhai, a distance of 36 miles. The bus left Simla at 2.45 P.M. with 17 passengers besides the driver and the conductor. On the way, it picked up 5 more passengers. Soon after the bus left Theog, it began to rain and by the time the bus reached village Chhaila at 6.00 P.M. the rain became quite heavy. The bus left Chhaila at 6.30 P.M. and after it had barely proceeded a furlong it began to tilt on one side. It appears that the driver cut across sharply at a hill recess with the result that the near side wheels slipped and the bus tilted over into the precipice and dropped 150 feet into the river Giri. Villagers from the near-about villages rushed to the place and started rescue work. Of the 24 persons in the bus, 5 (including the conductor of the bus) died instantly and 19 were injured. Medical aid was rushed out from Theog and the rescue party removed the injured persons. Of the 5 persons who died the bodies of two of them were washed away by the river and 3 bodies were recovered. Of the 19 persons 3 had received minor injuries and they left for their homes. Of the remaining 16, 13 were admitted in the Snowdon Hospital, Simla, and 3 in the Theog hospital. Later these 3 persons were also removed to the Snowdon Hospital, Simla. Serious injuries were sustained by 3 persons of whom one succumbed to them and died in the hospital on 22-11-1957. The recovery of others is proceeding satisfactorily.

Himachal Pradesh Administration have appointed a Committee of 3 officers to make an investigation into the causes of the accident. The investigating committee consists of the Superintendent of Police, Mahasu District, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., and the Automobile Engineer of Himachal Transport Service. The Committee are continuing their investigations and will submit their final report and finding after the investigations have been completed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government business in this Sabha during the week commencing Monday, December 2, will be taken up in the following order:—

1. Any item of business carried over from today's agenda.

2. Discussion on the Food Situation on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

3. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.

4. The Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Bill.

5. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill.

6. Discussion on the interim report on the activities of the Life Insurance Corporation on a motion given notice of by Sarvashri S. C. Gupta and Radha Raman.

7. Discussion on the future of non-Government (Light) Railways on a motion given notice of by Shri Jhulan Sinha.

8. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

9. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill.

10. The Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

11. The Delhi Development Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill is in pursuance of the recommendations said to have been made by the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee, but we do not have the report. How can we deal with that Bill? So, the Chair may instruct them to supply the report of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will communicate it to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also to the Railway Minister.

INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Speaker: The House will now take up the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill, 1957 as passed by the Rajya Sabha, for which three hours have been allotted.

I have to inform the House that the President having been informed about the subject-matter of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill, 1957, has, under article 117(3) of the Constitution recommended to the Lok Sabha the consideration of this Bill.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

I should like to begin by saying that this is a non-controversial measure and I propose to take a little longer time at the commencement than I normally might have done, because that might help to clarify the points that the Members would like to make later.

The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, came into force from the 31st December, 1947, in the then provinces of India. That was subsequently extended to the territories which were prior to the 1st November, 1956 known as Part B States. During the working of this Act, a number of suggestions were made by the Indian Nursing Council for amending some of the provisions of the Act. On the basis of the experience of the working of the Act, an amendment was made earlier, in 1950, to clause (ii) of the proviso to sub-section (3) of sub-section 10 of the original Act so as to provide that any qualification granted by an authority in the territories formerly known as Part B States and recognised by the State Nursing Council of a State to which the Act extended would continue to be recognised qualification for the purpose of registration in that State. Now, we come up with the proposal for some amendments to which I might briefly refer.

At the time the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, was passed by the Central Legislature, it had no powers to legislate on the subject of nursing for territories which were then known as Indian States. As a result of the Constitutional changes, Parliament is now competent that way and to extend the provisions of the Act to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is therefore proposed to extend the Act to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Shri Karmarkar]

Then, the second significant amendment sought to be made is in respect of election of members from among the heads of nursing institutions. Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act provides for the election of one member from amongst themselves by the heads of institutions in which training is given in nursing administration to nurses enrolled in a State register. But, at that time, there was only one institution in India giving training in nursing administration, namely, the College of Nursing, New Delhi. So, the seat remained vacant. Now, two more institutions have come in the field and hence the amendment is proposed

The third important amendment is about the election of midwives and auxiliary nurse-midwives as members of the Council. It is felt that it is necessary to give representation to auxiliary nurses and midwives and to the new States to which this Act is being extended. Hence a relevant amendment to amend clause (g) of section 3(1) of the principal Act is being sought to be made.

There is another amendment relating to the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of each State as *ex-officio* member of the Council Clause (1) of sub-setcion (1) of section 3 of the Act provides for *ex-officio* membership of the Indian Nursing Council for the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of each former Part A State or if the State Government in any case so directs the Superintendent of Nursing in the office of the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State, while clause (m) of that section provides for *ex-officio* membership of State Directors of Public Health in rotation. It is considered desirable that Superintendents of Nursing who are responsible to the Chief Administartive Medical Officers of the States for nursing services and are concerned with the implementation of the recommendations of the Indian Nursing Council should also be members of the Council in addition to the Administrative Medical Officers. Hence our proposal to have clause (1) and (m) of section 3(1) amended appropriately

Then, about the representation of Parliament on the Council. Under the existing provisions, two Members of Parliament are elected as members of the Indian Nursing Council. The amendment will make it three, one from the Rajya Sabha and two from the Lok Sabha.

Then, I should not like to dilate on amendments relating to the deletion of sub-section (6) of section 6. That is a consequential amendment. Amendments to sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 10 are sought to be made as amendments of a formal nature to provide for consultation of the State Nursing Councils and also to provide for the recognition of the qualifications granted in auxiliary-nursing-midwifery

Then comes amendment to section 11. A large number of foreigners are working in India in teaching and administrative posts in mission institutions and they cannot be registered with any of the State Nursing Councils, as the Indian Nursing Council has no reciprocity for recognition of qualification of the nurses in foreign countries where the foreign nurses were trained and registered. The Indian Nursing Council has not been able to settle a scheme of reciprocity. But, as the House will know, there is a shortage of well-trained and experienced nurses and it is necessary to have those foreign nurses in the institutions in which they are serving and also to have them registered on the relevant register.

Then, a large number of Indian nurses are also trained in nursing in other countries

Mr. Speaker: Are there no qualifications at all prescribed for them?

Shri Karmarkar: Qualifications are prescribed. They have to have a qualification in the foreign countries. They are to have qualifications which are considered adequate. The Indian Nursing Council will go through their qualifications and only when they are satisfied that they have a minimum qualification, they will propose them for registration.

As I said, there is a large number of Indian nurses trained in nursing in other countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. They are entitled to registration with the Nursing Registration Councils in those countries but not in India. Hence, we propose to have them registered here, apart from the question of reciprocity.

Then there is the amendment to section 13(1). I should just say that under the existing provisions of the Act, the executive committee may appoint such number of inspectors as it deems necessary to inspect any institution. There is no specific provosion that the executive committee can appoint inspectors from amongst the persons who are members of the Indian Nursing Council, and hence a specific provision is sought to be made to allow the appointment of members of the council as inspectors.

About the amendment to section 14 (1)(b), I would like to say that section 10(2) of the Act lays down the procedure for recognition of the qualifications in general nursing, etc., and declaration of such qualifications for the purposes of the Act. Under section 15 of the Act, such declaration is to be published in the official gazette. There is no specific provision in the Act to include such recognised qualifications in the Schedule to the Act except by having recourse to an amending legislation. It is, therefore, proposed to give power to the Central Government to amend the Schedule to the Indian Nursing Council Act.

Under article 73(1) of the Constitution, express provision is necessary to confer executive powers on the Central Government.

Then, coming to the maintenance of the Indian Nurses Register, under the existing Act, there is no such provision for maintaining an Indian Nursing Register just as there is a provision under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, for the maintenance of an All-India Indian Medical Register. Such a register obviously would be a useful addition, and therefore a similar provision like that in the Indian Medical Council Act is made in this Act also.

Mr. Speaker: Are there to be grades of nurses and midwives? There is trouble constantly; so far as the the medical practitioners are concerned, all of them want to come under the same register.

Shri Karmarkar: It is on account of the medical schools being there and what you call the college being there. That trouble has smoothened out by upgrading all the schools, excepting the one in Ludhiana. There are no such cases in the case of nurses.

Then about the amendment to sections 16 and 17—I should not like to take the time of the House. The old Schedule under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, has become out-of-date. It is being substituted by an up-to-date Schedule, and provision is also being made by inserting a new section to provide for bringing into force the provisions of the amending Act and for the continuance of the existing council for each State.

I took the opportunity of speaking for a little more time than I might otherwise have taken, because these are all salutary amendments following very close investigation. I hope that this House will pass this Bill without much discussion, not because discussion is in any way sought to be evaded by Government, but because these are salutary amendments. If there are any points arising out of these observations, I shall be very happy to reply to them.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri M. Elias: (Howrah) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to speak only on his amendments, he need not speak now He can do so when we come to the clauses.

Shri M. Elias: I want to make some general observations also. Before coming to my amendments, I want to make some general observations on the work of the Indian Nursing Council. We should have got a detailed report of the working of the Indian Nursing Council since it came into existence in 1947. But we have not got such a report in our hands. But there is only the report which we have got from the review of the first Five Year Plan. On the basis of that and some other reports of the Government, I want to make some criticisms.

When the Indian Nursing Council came into existence in 1947, at that time we had only 7,000 nurses in our country. The Bhore Committee, on whose recommendation the Nursing Council came into existence, has recommended many things with regard to the nursing staff in our country. Among those, there are some main recommendations, firstly with regard to the number of nurses in our country, secondly on the working conditions of the nurses and thirdly on the improvement of training of nurses in our country.

Taking the first, namely the number of nurses, we find from the review of the Five Year Plan that very little progress has been made here. Only 10,000 nurses have been trained within these ten years whereas the Bhore Committee expected about 15,000 nurses to be trained within this period. The Committee also expected that at the end of the second Five Year Plan, we should have about 80,500 nurses in our country. But we are very sorry to find that the Indian Nursing Council as well as the Health Ministry could not make any progress with regard to the number of nurses in our country. We find that only 2,000 nurses are being trained yearly in our country. If we progress at this rate, I do not understand when we shall reach the target of 80,000.

If one takes the number of nurses in certain States of our country, one will be horrified. I am very much closely connected with the movement of the nurses in West Bengal. I know the details about the condition of the hospitals and nurses in West Bengal. We have got only 15,000 beds in the different hospitals in West Bengal. According to the recommendation of the Bhore Committee, five beds need one nurse. According to that, we need right now about 3,000 nurses. But the Bhore Committee did not consider what would be the working hours of the nurses and how the 24 hours will be divided The nurses cannot work for more than 8 hours. So, if we divide 24 hours into three shifts, then the number required will be about 9,000 for 15,000 beds. Everybody knows the fact that due to want of beds in hospitals, the patients are forced to remain on the floor and verandahs. Therefore, the number of patients is far more than the number of beds in the hospitals. I am leaving that point apart. Even for the 15,000 beds just now we require 9,000 nurses But we have got only 1,058 nurses in West Bengal to attend to these 15,000 beds for 24 hours. When such is the case, one can imagine how the patients are being treated by the nurses. The nurses cannot attend to all the patients for whom they are responsible. One nurse has to attend to about 125 beds for 10 or 12 hours. Therefore, I want to know from the Indian Nursing Council what steps they are contemplating to increase the number of nurses in our country.

Then, one of the major recommendations of the Bhore Committee is about training. We find that nothing has been done to improve training on the basis of this recommendation. The Committee recommended that all the nurses must be treated as the medical students are treated in the

hospitals or colleges. But we find that nurses are being treated by the hospital authorities as cats and dogs. They are being forced to work in the hospitals for 9 or 10 hours. I have found that late at night the nurses have to prepare their lessons for their examinations. Since they are overworked, they do not find any time to devote towards their education. Therefore, this thing also, which has been strongly recommended by the Bhore Committee is not being done.

Another strange thing is happening in our country. The trained nurses who pass the examinations very successfully are not given any employment, though all the hospitals are understaffed. In West Bengal, only one-third of the trained nurses are given employment and the others who pass the examinations are not being given any employment. This is a strange thing.

With regard to the training of nurses, they should be made to specialise in different diseases such as cancer, T.B., etc., but that also has not yet been done. This recommendation has been made not only by the Bhore Committee but also by the Indian Medical Association. Recently the Indian Medical Association have enquired into this matter in detail and have said that the training of the nurses is very bad and it must be improved. I am not going into the details of their recommendations.

About the working conditions, one of the major findings of the Bhore Committee is that they are horrible. We should be ashamed of the conditions of the nurses in our country. They are the worst sufferers in the field of employment which we see now. One is horrified on considering their working hours and working conditions. Except in one or two major hospitals, like the Neelaratnam Sirkar Hospital and the Medical College Hospital, in all the other hospitals nurses have to work for more than 10 to 12 hours. Sometimes they have to work for 24 hours continuously without any break They have been forced to work in this way by the hospital authorities.

With regard to wages, there is no similarity about the wage system and the salary system and other amenities.

In our country there are three categories of hospitals—Government-controlled, semi-Government-controlled and private hospitals. In private hospitals the nurses are given only a salary of Rs. 40|- or Rs. 45|-. They do not get any allowance. If at all they get any allowance, they get only 10 annas or 12 annas. In some hospital they pay Re. 1|- per day.

Recently, the West Bengal Government has introduced a new scheme with regard to the salary and other amenities of nurses. In the name of improving the salary and working conditions of the nurses, they have actually decreased the salaries of nurses. The salaries of all categories of nurses have been decreased by 10 to 30 rupees for this reason. Therefore, there is very much discontent among the nurses. If the Government is not aware of the fact and if they do not pay any attention to mitigate their demand, I do not know where the situation will lead us to. The salaries and wages of nurses are very poor in our country.

With regard to housing, clothing and other amenities also, the system is very bad in our country. The nurses always work under the constant threat of dismissal. For minor matters and on false pretexts they are thrown out of employment. If they are not able to satisfy the hospital authorities, they are thrown out of employment. If they represent any grievance of theirs to the hospital authorities or the Government, they will immediately be discharged from their service.

They have no right to form an association or a trade union. Recently the West Bengal Government, in a secret circular to the Trade Union

[Shri M. Elias]

Registrar, has instructed the Registrar not to register any trade union of nurses. I am not able to understand how the West Bengal Government can issue such a circular. It is a fundamental right, which is given to us by the sacred Constitution of our country, and that is being violated by the West Bengal Government.

So, the nurses cannot form any organisation and they cannot represent their grievances or demands to the hospital authorities. If any nurse sends any petition, affixing her signature, to the hospital authorities, she will immediately be thrown out from the hospital. I, therefore, submit to the Government that minimum democratic rights should be given to the nurses, by which they can place their demands before the Government for mitigation.

I want to refer to some other matters in this respect. In hospitals so many wrongs are committed by the hospital authorities and the responsibility for that is being thrown upon the shoulders of the nurses and poor hospital employees. In West Bengal everyday we see corruption going on in the hospitals. Valuable medicines and equipments are being removed from the hospitals; hospitals which are supposed to work for serving the humanity are now engaged in competition for making more profits out of this hospital business. They make enormous profits out of this hospital business and the victims are the poor nurses and other hospital employees. The public are also not able to know the actual picture. They are in the dark as to what is happening there.

But one good thing is being done by the West Bengal Government. They are bringing all the nurses to a central pool. I want to suggest that the Government should also try to bring all the doctors under the central pool because most of the doctors are doing many misdeeds in the hospital. They pay little time to the hospital work. They are always busy making money. They do not want to leave the cities because they know very well that if they go to the village hospital, they cannot earn more money. Therefore, for making more money, they remain in the city, and the village hospitals, consequently, do not get facility for good treatment. That is why I am suggesting that all the doctors should be brought under a central pool, by which we can distribute the doctors to all the village hospitals. I know that many NES block and Community Project hospitals could not be opened for want of nurses and doctors. Therefore, this should be done by the Government.

Now I do not want to refer to many other things. My amendment relates to the improvement of the condition of the nurses and other hospital employees. Their health has to be improved. The nurses are engaged in a great job. They have to save the humanity in our country. Therefore, they should be treated properly. Their demands and grievances should be mitigated. They should be treated as human beings. When the nurses go to the authorities for mitigation of their demands, immediately the hospital authorities say: you are the disciples of Florence Nightingale, you should not think of yourself; you should not think of your family; you have to sacrifice yourself for the hospital. That is what the hospital authorities say. But those hospital authorities are not able to show how to sacrifice. They are making good money, earning large profits.

About West Bengal I can say that there nurses do not take that profession to make money. They take it as the last resort. They cannot get employment anywhere.

Mr. Speaker: This is only an amending Bill. The scope of discussion on an amendment Bill is limited to the points which have been touched, or which are amended; not a general discussion of the whole Act.

Shri M. Elias: I have an amendment in regard to the improvement

of the working conditions of the nurses.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see whether that will be relevant and in order. I think the hon. Member has said enough.

Shri M. Elias: I will finish in a minute or two. By my amendment I am suggesting that all parts of India should be represented in the Indian Nursing Council. Now the Union territories have been left out. I request that my amendment may be accepted and that all Union Territories should be included in the Indian Nursing Council as they should also be represented.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, I welcome this Nursing Council Amendment Bill.

I would like to suggest something in connection with this Bill. In India nursing facility is quite inadequate. The reason is that we have not followed the policy of recruiting persons and giving training in nursing so that they should be useful in the rural areas. Now there is about one qualified or unqualified doctor for 60,000 persons, which is quite inadequate. We have not given proper training to those persons who go to the villages to serve the rural people. I can say that 90 per cent. of the population in rural areas are not given proper facilities. That is why child mortality is increasing day by day. In different villages, increased child mortality is there. So also, the hygienic conditions of the people are going down day by day.

In the big towns also, the number of doctors is not sufficient, with the result that in big hospitals also, we have seen that they are not treating the patients well. The result is, some persons are dying in spite of their getting treatment. In hospitals like that in Calcutta, I have come across some incidents. One child of an M.P. died without any treatment.

Shri Karmarkar: I don't mind if you don't mind. He has come from nurses to doctors. I will not be able to reply to the points that he is making because they are not wholly relevant.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I am pointing out this inefficiency which has resulted without the attention of the doctors over the nurses.

Mr. Speaker: Both have to attend upon the patients.

Shri Karmarkar: He says that doctors have not attended on the nurses. I am not able to follow.

Shri K. U. Parmar: This is due to the inefficiency of the staff.

Mr. Speaker: They are not to attend on each other.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I blame the nurses for this reason.

I should say that they live in miserable conditions. Their pay and allowances are so low that we are not in a position to attract a number of nurses. Only when they are so miserable and they are not finding any other job, they turn to this side. That is the reason why we have not attracted a number of nurses. Educated women and educated girls are not entering this profession because we have not given more facilities for them to join this course. So also, our minds are very rigid and our treatment of nurses has not changed. Because, nowadays we have seen that people are not praising this nursing work. We shall have to do something in that field also.

Our training scheme is not uniform throughout India. As such, a uniform curricula should also be enforced. Then, I have seen in an industrial city like Ahmedabad, the doctors are not treating the nurses well. There is the Matron in the Ahmedabad hospital which is a well known hospital. There, the attitude of the doctors is such that they are suppressed and not allowed to work as they liked. Due to these interferences also, the nurses are so much disheartened to work satisfac-

[Shri K. U. Parmar]

torily. As such, I suggest that nurses should be given full opportunity to work.

So also, the working hours of the nurses should be reduced. Nowadays, there is not a sufficient number of nurses with the result that they have to work for more than 12 hours a day. When they are working under such conditions, they are tired and the result is, the patients have to suffer a lot. Nowadays, the number of patients has increased ten times within the last ten years, because more men want hospitalisation. But, the number of nurses has not even been doubled. In the result, we have to suffer a lot. I am pointing out these things to the hon. Minister so that he may take these things into consideration. If more facilities are given to nurses, if their pay and allowances are raised and the number of working hours reduced through the work of these Councils, it would be bettter and that would be an advantage to the people.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, this Bill that has been introduced with regard to the amendment of the Indian Nursing Council Act, really does not call for much comment. It merely seeks to have some Members of the two Houses associated with the Nursing Council and I think this is very proper. It seeks to group the States so that people from the different regions will be associated with the Nursing Council and no region will be continuously neglected. There is a little difference of opinion whether the States that have been grouped together are the proper States to be grouped together. However, the matter, I think, is not of very vital importance. But, the Health Minister might just look into it whether some flexibility would not be desirable regarding the grouping of the States. The regions may be defined. But, the point is whether it is necessary to define in the Act which States are to be grouped together. That perhaps may be left a little lax so that, in the light of any comments that might be made in the two Houses during the debate, the groupings may be changed if it is considered necessary and dealrable.

However, taking this opportunity to say a few words regarding the nursing problem in general, I would like to make one or two observations. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the conditions of nurses in India today are not what they should be. As a matter of fact, a Committee was appointed by the Government of India. I had the honour of serving on that Committee as the Health Minister of Delhi State and recommendations of far-reaching importance were made in the report of that Committee which, if fully implemented, would ameliorate the conditions of nurses to a large extent. However, the States do not seem to have taken any action so far as I know, or perhaps I will be safe in saying that most of States have taken no action on the report of that Committee. I would plead with the Health Minister, that he may come to this House, if he need to do that, to have powers so that recommendations of this nature can be enforced and the States do not put on the shelf reports of committees of this nature for any length of time.

As matters stand at present, there is an acute shortage of nurses in India. We have very few nurses compared with our needs. Why is it? We have to look into it. The conditions of service, living conditions and salaries and allowances are very inadequate and different in different parts of India. In some of the States, they are very very inadequate.

The second point that discourages many of our girls from taking up nursing is the fact that in society, we are not giving that status to the nurses which should be reasonably theirs. Most people would like their daughters to become doctors rather than nurses. Most of the students would like to be doctors rather than nurses. Compare this with the position in other countries. People choose the vocation that they have a liking for, because so far as status is concerned, so far as remu-

neration is concerned, they are very adequate and it is simply your wish, whether you wish to be a doctor or whether you find self-expression in the profession of nursing which determines your choice of your profession. I was agreeably surprised when I found that our ex-Ambassador from the United States Mr. Chester Bowles' daughter Cynthia Bowles insisted on taking training to be a nurse. Her father wanted her to be a doctor. The girl was adamant. She said, no, I want to be a nurse, a public health nurse. She told him, I want to go back to work in India as a Public Health Nurse. Why should not we create conditions for nurses in India so that the daughters of some of our Ministers, some of our Secretaries and some of our high placed business and public men would desire and wish to become nurses in this country? That is what we ought to do and what we need today. I was much distressed when I heard—I was not present—from some of the hon. Members that when this Bill was being discussed in the Rajya Sabha, some of the hon. Members were rather flippant. They made some remarks with regard to nurses which were not very dignified. I would discourage such a thing, and I would plead with my hon. friends that this is not the right attitude to take. The nurse is the rock bottom, the foundation on which adequate medical care can be built. I am a doctor, and I know that I will become completely useless if I do not have good nurses to carry out my instructions. That is in the field of curative medicine. Similarly, in the field of preventive medicine, it is the public health nurse who has to go to the people, to the homes, and carry the message which can make your public health measures effective in this country or in any other country. In view of this fact, it is very necessary that the recommendations that have been made by the committee I mentioned should be accepted and implemented. I make bold to say that those recommendations are rather modest. Some of us who wanted to go further were unable to do so because we had to have a concensus of opinion from all the States. Even those modest recommendations have not been implemented. They should be implemented, ways should be found to implement them as early as possible.

While there is such a shortage of nurses, it seems to be the attitude of the authorities in most places that married nurses should not be employed. I think it is not right, it is undesirable. We must find ways of employment by which the married nurses can be made use of. You might even introduce a part-time employment system for the married nurses by which they can have regular hours of work. They can work in the hospitals or laboratories or any other place. Ways and means should be found to make use of these married nurses. It should not be necessary that a girl who takes to the nursing profession should remain unmarried in order to be effective in that field.

If some of these married nurses have to work in hospitals, quarters will have to be found where they can live with their families. Today they are non-existent. Nurses' hostels are necessary, and even the hostels for single nurses are most inadequate at present. We expect these girls after qualifying to share rooms. It is all right to expect people to undergo hardship for a short time, in an emergency, for six months or a year, but from year to year to expect these nurses to live under inadequate conditions, I do not think, is fair. We must have better accommodation for the nurses that are single, and we must have a certain amount of provision for nurses who are married, quarters where they can live with their families.

While on the one hand we deplore the fact that there are too few nurses, on the other hand I find there are a number of qualified nurses who are unemployed. I get sometimes letters from them stating that they do not find employment. There is something wrong somewhere, and as I pleaded

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

in the debate on the Second Five Year Plan, there is urgent need for what I would call personnel planning. While personnel planning is needed in every field, it is particularly urgently needed in the field of medicine and in the field of public health because we have a shortage of doctors, nurses, midwives and trained pharmacists, and therefore, whoever is adequately trained should be employed and made use of in an adequate manner. That can only be done if there is proper personnel planning. I plead with the Health Minister to devote attention to this subject and do something effective about it as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister..

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): May I speak?

Shri Karmarkar: I am very grateful to the House.....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur wants to speak.

Shri Karmarkar: Shri Mathur. I shall be very glad if he speaks because he has always some useful points to make.

Mr. Speaker: I did not notice his getting up earlier.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I make one more point which I missed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. Dr. Nayar wants to say something more.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In some of the States girls that are trained in English are paid twice the amount that is paid to girls that are, for instance, trained in Bengali. If it is a difference of educational qualifications and a difference in training, I can understand the difference in emoluments, but in India today I do not see any reason why so much store should be laid by the English language which we are trying to put in its proper place as an international language and not the language of our country. Of course, while I am speaking in English and sounds a little incongruous.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to get twice the salary of other Members here if she speaks in English.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Therefore, it seems to me that this disparity between the emoluments of the girls trained in English and those trained in the national or one of our regional languages must be removed without delay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill which is before obviously intended to widen the scope of the Indian Nursing Council and to strengthen the Council because of certain altered circumstances in which we find ourselves today, and also because of the experience gained by the Council during these ten years, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister. A pertinent question to ask is: what is the experience which the Council has gained during these ten years, what are the difficulties which they feel they have faced during these ten years, and how do they propose to deal with those difficulties?

The hon. Minister while giving an elaborate elucidation of the various amendments did not say a single word to throw light on the experience that the Nursing Council has gained during these ten years. He has not told us a single word about the difficulties that this Council has faced. He has not told us a single word as to how these difficulties are to be resolved by these amendments.

These amendments as we all know are of an unexceptionable nature, and I doubt if there is any Member in this House..

Mr. Speaker: Have they any reference to further improving the conditions of service, or the service by these nurses? Everything cannot be brought under an amending Bill that relates only to representation of Members of Parliament on the Council. Possibly, reference to general administration

may not be appropriate or relevant. That is why he has not said anything

Shri Karmarkar: That is so, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I respectfully submit that the hon. Minister while speaking both in the Rajya Sabha as well as on the floor of this House laid particular stress on the fact that this Bill has come after ten years of the working of the Indian Nursing Act because of certain improvements which they want to effect, because of the experience which they have gained during these ten years. At least, we are entitled to know what that experience is and in the light of that experience how they propose to improve the conditions which the Indian Nursing Council is meant to deal with.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the hon. Member to confine himself to the scope of the Bill. Whatever might have been done during these ten years, or whatever might not have been done during this period, if after looking into the Bill, the hon. Member has any amendments to suggest, that is one matter and a relevant one. To suggest that all these amendments are out of order and that they are not necessary is another matter.

At any rate going into the general matter as to what ought to be done in regard to nurses and their conditions of service does not seem to be relevant. Therefore, the hon. Member may address himself to the scope of the Bill, what is contained in the Bill, and suggest any improvements that strike him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, the Bill, as I submitted at the very outset, is intended to strengthen the Indian Nursing Council. As a matter of fact, this Indian Nursing Council was set up as an outcome of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and the main purpose for which the Indian Nursing Council was set up, and the main purpose for which this enactment was brought into force was to raise the standard of training and to improve the conditions of the nurses.

Whether during these ten years we have been able to achieve any of the objectives for which the Indian Nursing Council was set up, whether the experience that we have gained during these ten years has led us to any conclusion, I would particularly confine my observations to two points.

The first point which I wish to stress is about the training of nurses. Anybody who knows a little about the training conditions, will be able to bear me out that hardly any improvements have been effected. What happens at the present moment, as was pointed out in a very passing manner by the first speaker, is that the student nurses are, as a matter of fact, employed wholetime in these training centres and do the whole time work of the nurses and are left much lesser time to devote to their studies.

Sir, I might submit for the information of the hon. Minister that I know of training centres in hospitals where the strength of a particular hospital was say 108 or 110 nurses. Out of these 110 or 112 nurses, as many as 60 to 62 are only nursing students. Now it is the worst type of exploitation which is being perpetrated not only on the nurses who are under training, but it also reflects very adversely on the administration of the hospital itself. What I wish to submit is that the Indian Nursing Council which is now being strengthened should be given adequate powers to prescribe certain rules and regulations for these training centres and they should be able to disqualify these training centres which instead of giving necessary training to the nursing students are only exploiting the presence of the Centre by utilising them for hospital services. I quite understand that the nurses should be called upon to do practical work in the wards. That is entirely necessary; that should be part of their training. But it is one thing to give them prac-

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tical training and it is entirely different to engage them on the actual job of a wholetime nurse. Until and unless that is stopped and until and unless the Indian Nursing Council is armed with certain powers to regulate the training centres, I think we will not be able to do much to raise the standard of training of nurses.

Another most important basic factor is this. We have not been able to do anything during these ten years to give respectability to the nursing profession. It was very rightly pointed out by the previous speakers that the Nursing Council would have discharged its responsibilities and fulfilled its aims and objects if only it is able to change the climate and bring about a certain amount of respectability and status for the nursing profession.

So, the two most important factors to be done is to give a sort of respectability and status to the profession and to bring about a sort of uniformity in the nursing training centres and to stop the exploitation of the nursing students who are placed in the care of these centres.

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence to speak on a few points which have arisen out of observations made by hon. Members who have spoken on this measure, not because they are relevant for the purpose of this Bill, but because....

Mr. Speaker: Having looked into the Bill, hon. Members want to expand the scope of the original Act. Is it not open to them to say that it has not worked properly. They can say that it has not worked properly. Or they may ask, this Act as such is useless, why do you extend it?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not at all offended by the observations made, but I gave my reasons for not dealing with those factors. Now I crave your indulgence to deal with these points, since they have arisen.

One of the points which hon. Members missed was that this enactment itself relates to the proper training to be given for nurses as such. I will not dilate on the various points made regarding the work of the council, but I must say in fairness to the work that has been done, that hon. Members, especially opposite who said many things about the working of the nursing system, were not correctly informed regarding what has been done.

Taking merely the number of nurses that have been in the field, for instance, the number of nursing students, apart from the midwives, health officers and auxiliary nurse midwives, —I shall limit myself for shortening the time to the only case of nursing— the number of nursing students in 1949 was 2,500, as against 7,400 in 1956. Actually the number of nurses that has been registered up to 31st December 1956 was 24,724, as against 7,000 that appear to have existed 10 years before. Of course, of these nurses some must have married and entered private life. So, the number in actual practice according to our estimate is likely to be about 19,500.

For the Second Five Year Plan our programme was and is to train 9,000 nurses. We are likely to reach that target and we are training nurses, and auxiliary midwife nurses at the rate of 2,000 every year. And I think our programme will be fulfilled quite well.

Regarding the number of nurses, I think the House will agree with me that the progress has been satisfactory. We would like to add more, but the training facilities are not as much, and the training personnel also are not sufficient. We have encouraged private institutions also to impart training, and we have our own official institutions also. Much as we would like to do more than what we are able to do, I think the House will agree with me that the progress that has been made since 1957 as also the progress that is being made during the working of the Second Five Year Plan is quite satisfactory as far as it goes, in regard to the number.

Regarding the training also,—I would not like to take up the time of the House by going into details—it was, in fact, the function of the Nursing Council to regularise the training. I do not say that we have been able to persuade every State in this respect. For instance, take the case of the minimum qualification for students entering into the nursing institutions or the training institutions for nursing. In Orissa, for instance, they have not been able to find the students, they are finding it difficult because that State happens to be a conservate State, a little slow in this matter. Therefore, we have permitted them, in the first instance, for a period of five years, to go ahead with less than the minimum that we have prescribed. Otherwise, I am sure hon. Members who have had occasion to look a little carefully and dispassionately into the curriculum and the working of these institutions will agree that the training as given in the nursing and training institutions is quite satisfactory so far as it goes.

It all depends on the individual nurses, their qualifications and their capacity and so on, as it happens in every other educational sphere. I am afraid that the observations that were made by some hon. Members were not due to deliberate ignorance, but if I were to judge, I think they have had very few occosions for being under the care of any nurses that have been properly trained these days, by which I mean to give them a compliment that they have been keeping perfect health and, therefore, they have not had occasion to come in direct contact or close touch with the nurses as they are actually working. Otherwise, I am sure that they would not have led themselves to make the observations that they have been tempted to make. I am quite sure—God forbid that there should be any occasion for actually being under their care—that if hon. Members would watch from a distance the work that is being done by the nurses, they will agree with me that, whether it be the question of their efficiency or their sincerity or their capacity etc., the training programme has been such as has resulted in giving us good nurses; I am sure there will be no doubt about it.

I was once half tempted to believe that most of the Members who participated in this debate were rather talking from briefs than from personal experiences. Now, turning to the Nursing Council.....

Mr. Speaker: I thought they were all pleading for the nurses.

Shri Karmarkar: They were pleading for nurses. But I think they were not speaking from first-hand experience, that some patients might suffer and things like that; if they had done so, I would have considered their observations to be more relevant. They certainly spoke from briefs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): It is very difficult to speak from personal experience in all matters

Shri Karmarkar: Not at all. I do not grudge. In fact, I am also in the happy category of my hon. friend; in fact, I have not been under the care of a nurse except once in my life, I suppose, and that experience was quite good.

Regarding the work of the Nursing Council and the training programme, the curriculum has been formulated for courses in nursing, midwifery, health visiting, including the B.Sc. course in nursing, and regulations have been laid down regarding conditions to be fulfilled by training centres, including staff and equipment, both in class rooms and in the practice fields, namely hospitals and health centres.

Then, a recommendation has been made that no student should carry an overall work-load of more than 48 hours a week, at least six of which must be in class work. We are aware that owing to the paucity of nurses, some institutions have found it necessary to make them work a little longer than what

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has been recommended by us, but we have repeatedly sent recommendations that nurses should not be overworked. In a matter like this, we have to leave the States in liberty. Beyond making recommendations, we cannot have it enforced in that way, where it comes to a question of having nurses employed in a hospital.

Then, health service is required to be provided for all students. The minimum entrance requirements regarding age etc., have been prescribed, subject to solitary exceptions in particular States, where they have not found it practicable to enforce it.

Then, regulations for examinations have been laid down. This is the way in which the Nursing Council has tried its best to establish standards in nursing education. Those who have closely watched the work in the hospitals will, I am quite sure, agree that the standard of nurses today is much higher than it was, say, about twenty years back

My hon. friend who spoke first has alluded to certain facts about Bengal. I should hesitate to make any comment about Bengal, because amongst the States, West Bengal has been very diligent in the matter of its medical services, and I think they have given fairly good working conditions to their nurses.

There was a suggestion that training courses might also include specialisation in different diseases. Their training curriculum does include a general knowledge of different diseases, and they are expected to possess a working knowledge of every important disease, which will be useful to them in the course of their services.

My hon. friend also permitted himself to say that they are the worst sufferers. I should not like to tire the House with the full details, but I have before me the salary scales that we have laid down in our hospitals under the Government of India, the minimum salary scale being Rs. 100-185. The different States have different scales of salaries. It is a question of their budgeting. In fact, it has been our effort to recommend to the States to give the nurses good working conditions.

For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, I find that for a staff nurse (female) the scale is Rs. 105-130-E.B.-160. In West Bengal, the scale for senior nurses is Rs. 130-180. In Punjab, it is Rs. 60-100, while in Assam it is a little less, being Rs. 50-100. So, the scales vary in the different States. Again, in Rajasthan, wherefrom my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur comes, the scale is Rs. 100-150. The scales vary according to the different States. It is our desire that their working conditions must satisfy the minimum standard of living, but we could understand the difficulties of the States in regard to their budgetary resources and the like. I am sure this House will agree that it is no use, and it is not desirable also to coerce the States—we have no permission to try to coerce the States either in respect of matters which are entirely within their purview—in a matter of this nature but it has been our effort in the Central field to see to it that nurses get good working conditions.

Apart from the question of States, *apropos* that, my hon. friend Dr. Sushila Nayar asked: Why should we not give respectability to the profession? Why should people not ask their daughters to join the nursing profession and see to it that their daughters get to as high a rung of the ladder as possible? I do not know, but it might be a good ambition for everyone to aspire that his daughter should be a Health Minister and nothing less than that, because that will give a wider field of work, just as much as one wants. For instance, to give an additional status —pardon me for saying so—to the class IV servants, should it be recommended that I should aspire that my

son should enter into the class IV service? This is not to decry the profession. Ultimately, some people suffer under a misfortune. But it has been our duty to see to it that these two propositions need not be mixed up. It is good for one to sacrifice one's all for the country, and that will certainly be a desideratum which I would ask anyone to emulate. But the question of asking some people to join a particular profession is not possible. If a friend were to come to me for advice and ask me 'What career shall I have for my son or daughter?' I would not give him some advice simply to give respectability to a profession and ask him to give up something by which he can aspire to something higher. So, that is neither here nor there.

The essential point is that, as you are aware, twenty or thirty years back, nursing was not considered to be what one might call an acceptable profession. But, now, happily there is a change-over; not only is there a change in the tendency or in the outlook of people in general, but looking to the work of the nurses, it is a precious work, and it is a necessary work. But to say that the nurses should be placed on a footing of equality with a qualified doctor is to say something more than we can easily accept or accept in any sense at all, because ultimately a doctor is a trained physician or surgeon, who is bound to stand higher than a nurse. It is common ground, however, that nurses should be entitled to respect. If it is otherwise in any society, that should be removed. Nurses are entitled to very great respect. They belong to a profession which is highly precious to the interests of the country.

Then regarding living conditions, wherever conditions require improvement, there should be no difference of opinion. With regard to quarters, for instance, just as with regard to salaries or with regard to daily allowance, diet allowance and things like that, there is no difference of opinion that where conditions require improvement, they should be improved. But as I said, ultimately, it is largely for the States, and we would all be happy if in every State there could be a uniform minimum of amenities which would give them the necessary standard of living.

I will not enter into the cases of what one hon. friend referred to in respect of corruption and the like in particular States. If in a hospital for every mistake committed by the doctor, he were to foist the blame for what he did or did not do on the nurse, it is something strange. If an operation were performed by the doctor and if he were to say that it became unsuccessful because the nurse did not do her work properly, I am not prepared to take it at that. If there is an incompetent doctor, he should be removed from the hospital.

But then that is different from saying that the conditions of the nurses should be improved, wherever the conditions require improvement. My hon. friend seems to be in greater touch with this world of complaints which he made. If he knew about cases of corruption or something like that, I wish he informed the police. But if it is simply for the purpose of taking these complaints to the floor of the House, then that is not the proper remedy. But if he does really have information about that, I wish he passes it on to the relevant quarters.

As regards my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, I am very sorry I have to withdraw one observation which I had made earlier, because it had been my good fortune to listen to his speeches since he makes some points. But this is the first time that he has disappointed me because there were not only no points made but some points which were mis-made. For one thing, I wish to take him to some of these hospitals, and if he has any previous parallels he may arrive at conclusions and then I am sure,

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with the fairness of mind which he possesses he will agree with me that there has been all the improvement in the training of nurses—there has been creditable and commendable improvement in training. So I am sorry that he let himself go with that remark, but perhaps that was due to the fact that he decided to speak on this Bill just this morning.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My only point was that nursing students were employed as whole-time nurses —more than 60 per cent of them.

Shri Karmarkar: That was the second point he made. The first point that he made was—I have got a note of it—that there was absolutely no improvement in training. I am very happy that he has tried to improve upon his earlier observation by trying to forget that he made it.

The second point that he made was that students were over-worked. Now, students have to have the necessary training. As I said, we have advised a number of hours for student nurses also. If in a hospital they are over-worked, I wish my hon. friend takes it up with the State Government, that the students are over-worked. I am not sure about it; I have seen some students not necessarily....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Over-work is not my point. I say the student nurses are treated as whole-time employees, and they are taking that work—instead of being students.

Shri Karmarkar: I say if that is a fact, I would be rather happy about it. He said, for instance, that where there should be 110 nurses, 60 to 65 are student nurses. I must congratulate the institution which at great sacrifice allows itself to be used as a training institution for more students than it can really absorb, because that is precisely what we want. We want more students to be trained. Suppose when they are trained as students, they are given the aid of some senior nurses and given instructions. That is only because we are trying to reach that desideratum. I wish more hospitals take more student nurses for training.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am afraid I have not been understood properly.

Mr. Speaker: Is it without payment to those students?

Shri Karmarkar: There is a stipend. The hospitals pay stipends. I did not want to take the time of the House by dilating on that. I might tell the House that for students there are different stipends in different States. They are paid.

Mr. Speaker: There may be a question of balance. If more students are admitted, there must be less of nurses; if mostly nurses are appointed on paid basis, there may be no room for students.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a question of balance and, therefore, I say if the balance any way goes wrong, my hon. friend is free to complain to the State Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We were talking about the training conditions and in elucidating that, I submitted that a particular hospital which has with it a training institution; in that hospital they should have 105 paid nurses Instead of having 105 paid nurses, they pay only 40 nurses and 65 of the nursing students are made to work as whole-time nurses and treated as student nurses. This is the most objectionable part. I do not say it is either over-work or taking a larger proportion.

It is quite correct that we should take it up with the State Government —I have already taken it up with the State Government and the State Government is looking into it. But here when we are dealing with training conditions, I mentioned a very relevant fact. Of course, I know about the grades. We have had a hand in granting Rs. 100—Rs. 150 in Rajasthan.

Shri Karmarkar: So I will not resume further discussion of the point. But I would like to repeat that it depends upon a particular case. Suppose they are taking student nurses in order to save money and to the detriment of the treatment of patients. Certainly that balance should be corrected. But, as I said, the mere fact that students are trained does not adversely affect the position; on the other hand, I should really think that if students take a little more training in the hospitals more than the prescribed hours, they would become much better trained nurses. It is another matter to have sweated labour or to make them work longer than what is really proper for them.

I shall not take up the question of married nurses, because naturally married nurses have their own problems, and those problems also have to be taken into consideration. It is something peculiar. For instance, in hospital here in Delni under the Government of India, we have taken married nurses to the tune of about 15. I find that we give them fairly good working conditions so far as they go. The Government of India have created 15 posts in Safdarjang Hospital and 6 in the Wellingdon hospital of part-time married nurses. These nurses work 6 hours a day and, ordinarily will not be given night duty or work on Sundays. The pay scale sanctioned to these part-time nurses is Rs 70—100 plus dearness and other allowances amounting to Rs. 73, 75. I need not dilate further on this question.

Married nurses, as I said, raise many problems. Unmarried nurses can be trusted to continue full time in the hospital But married nurses have to be given their maternity period leave and things like that. And one does not know, I am not quite sure, how many nurses will be on duty at a particular time. I should not like to dilate on this question, because that is not one of the major points; it was only incidentally made by Dr. Sushila Nayar, under some other inspiration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Do they allow married nurses to stay outside the hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: Under appropriate circumstances, I think yes. As I have said, ordinarily they will not be given night duty, nor given work on Sundays.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have received information from the Lok Sabha Secretariat which has been handed over by the Minister that some of the nurses in the Safdarjang Hospital are not allowed to stay outside the Hospital even though they are married.

Shri Karmarkar: I appreciate very much the interest taken by some Members there and some Members here in the working conditions of married nurses in the Safdarjang Hospital. Somehow or other, this seems to have become a very major national question! I should not go into that question because it is an individual question. It was a case on one married nurse who has thought it proper and who has been succe sful in attracting attention from many influential quarters, including Members of Parliament. I refuse to go into the merits of that question. Even in the Safdarjang Hospital—I would like to say this because otherwise there will be a wrong impression created—it is not as if a host of married nurses have made complaints. It is a case of one married nurse that is being teased again and again. It was taken up with me. I personally went into the question and found that there was nothing about it.

It has been the normal convention not to encourage discussion of individual instances, but for clearance, lest it be misunderstood, let me state that it is not as if in the Safdarjang Hospital there is a very huge and big question of married nurses. It is only one case which has been taken repeatedly and about which we have given our own reactions in the matter. I should not like to dilate further on

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that point because that is not very material either for the general consideration or for the purpose of the sections that are under amendment.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Minister may rest assured that we take interest in both married and unmarried nurses.

Mr. Speaker: The question of service to the patient is more important than the provisions for married nurses. Between the two, if service to the patient suffers?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Both are important.

Mr. Speaker: Then all of them will be appointed? Only married nurses will be appointed? Then there will be nobody at night time for service to the patients.

I shall now put the motion for consideration to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (*Amendment of section 3*)

Shri M. Elias: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 17 and 18—

Omit "other than a Union Territory"

Mr. Speaker: I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, lines 17 and 18—

Omit "other than a Union Territory"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11— (*Insertion of new sections 15A and 15B*)

Shri M. Elias: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 20—

add at the end:

"and which shall contain the period of service and conditions of service of the nurses, midwives and auxiliary nurse-midwives"

(ii) Page 4, line 20—

add at the end:

"or Union Territory register"

Mr. Speaker: I will now put these amendments to the vote.

The question is:

Page 4, line 20—

add at the end:

"and which shall contain the period of service and conditions of service of the nurses, midwives and auxiliary nurse-midwives"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 20—

add at the end:

"or Union territory register"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir in this third reading of the Bill I do not want to go into the specific clauses.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

First of all, an impression has been created by my hon. friend's remarks about corruption and I want to make it quite clear that the allegation of corruption was not made against the nurses or the doctors but that was a specific allegation made regarding certain hospital authorities. I do not think the hon. Minister will seriously dispute that all corruption in the medical services has not been completely eradicated.

Regarding the nursing profession, we are all agreed that we should pay a compliment to them for the services they are doing for the country. Now that the Bill is being passed, I should congratulate the Minister for bringing up a provision like this, by giving more and more respectable status and some more authority to the Nursing Council. But we hope that certain defects that we find in the Bill will be removed by the hon. Minister, without taking much time, bringing before the House suitable amendments in the light of the discussions that we had in passing this Bill.

One aspect that has been made out by the hon. Minister is that qualifications have been prescribed for the recruitment of nurses in general. In certain States there are qualifications prescribed; but they do vary in the States.

In the discussion it has come out that the Government has prescribed that no married personnel should be taken into the nursing service. We do not for a moment recommend that married women should be taken into the nursing profession at all. It may be a debatable point whether the efficiency of the service will be seriously affected if married women are recruited. Therefore, we do not at all recommend that.

The question dealt with was about those who have been already recruited to the nursmg profession and got themselves married with the permission of the Government and what should be their conditions of service. The hon. Minister got very much agitated when the question of one married person was referred to. He spoke with mal-temper when the question of one individual nurse was taken up. It was not at all a question of one individual nurse; it was a question of some more nurses in the Safdarjang Hospital whose names have been asked in the question and obviously in the replay that has been given by the hon. Minister. We have received a reply that it is a fact that these people are not allowed to stay outside. Therefore, the question of principle is this. The Government may decide that married personnel need not be recruited to the nursing service. We are one with the Government. Once they are in the service and they remain in the service, why not have some humanitarian considerations towards them? The Minister got angry because one individual case has been taken up and it is not the business of the House to discuss one individual case. As far as we understand, this House is equally concerned with the interests of one citizen and not only with the interests of millions. If justice has not been done to one individual citizen, certainly, the House should see that justice is done. No Minister can come before this House and say that because it is the question of one individual he would refuse

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to look into the matter. I say it is not at all worthy of a Minister to say that it is one individual case and because the Members of Parliament are much agitated over it he cannot take it up. Certainly, he should congratulate the Members for going into the details of the matter and should see that justice is being done to the individual concerned. He should not say that because so many Members of Parliament are interested in the matter he refuses to look into it. I request the hon. Members to give independent thought to it. Perhaps it is not a case of partiality to one married nurse alone. We are not partial to married nurses alone. I can assure the hon. Minister that we do take interest and very keen interest in unmarried nurses also. But when once the point is brought out that justice is not being done to the people, certainly, the Minister should see that he has at least the courtesy to look into the matter.

The next point is this. On principle there should be a codification of the qualifications of the nurses and also the method of recruitment. The hon. Minister said that during the Second Five Year Plan we have a target of 9,000 nurses to be trained. In every hospital today we find that there is a tremendous dearth of properly trained nurses. When the Bill was being discussed there were complaints about overwork. It is a natural corollary to the dearth of nurses. There should be a tremendous effort made by Government to get trained as many nurses as possible. This overwork that is foisted upon the nursing service today should be removed and the nurses in each hospital should have plenty of time to look after the patients and not get themselves worried about their duty times.

Government has decided to amend this Act to give some more representation in this Council. The Government is aware that a new profession is being created by certain statutory obligations and an all-India Council is being formed with new authority and a general register of the nurses is being kept. The hon. Minister, when he was replying, said that Government had issued certain instructions to certain State Governments and he quoted Rajasthan and two other States where the conditions of service of the nurses are given. I submit it is high time that Government instead of issuing directives which have got only a recommendatory value which so many States have not implemented —in certain States the salary is less than Rs. 100 and the hon. Minister has conveniently not told us about that—there should be a statutory restriction on these conditions so that it should be made obligatory.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister read about those States also.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He has read only those where the minimum salary is Rs. 100.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He read that also. I heard it. He mentioned even about Rs. 50 and Rs. 60.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am sorry; I feel that it is a mistake and I withdraw that part.

In all these cases of discrepancy of service conditions it is always advisable that some authority gets a statutory power to lay down certain conditions of service so that it is not left to the good sense of certain State Governments. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should not be content with passing this Bill alone and be satisfied. Let him bring forward a Bill, prescribing the conditions of service of these nurses so that all these differences and contradictions between various States need not be there. Let the nursing profession be content in the service of the patients. In certain States nurses are compelled to work 15-16 hours continuously. In certain cases, nurses who have entered the training classes for one week are put in charge of wards where patients are to be looked after. It is all because there is no overall con-

trol by the Central Government. There is no statutory power whereby these things could be enforced.

Nurses have raised certain industrial disputes in some hospitals in Bombay regarding the conditions of service. A lot has been said about nurses and other hospital staff raising industrial disputes. We all agree that the hospital staff in charge of patients should not go on strike as others. But why were they compelled to do so? They submitted a memorandum asking the authorities to look into the matter. That is referred to the industrial tribunals for deciding the matter. Several workers go on strike. To avoid this sort of a trade union method of bargaining in this profession where the lives of many people are entrusted to them, this defect should be removed by means of statutory power given to this Council. It should lay down the conditions of service and have power to remove all the grievances of the nursing profession. All the grievances have been listed here The hon. Minister would not deny that they are very genuine grievances and also that these grievances should be removed as soon as possible. I hope the Minister will come forward with new amendments to give more powers to lay down conditions of service.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am most grateful to the hon. Minister for the compliments—left handed as well as right-handed He has always been so kind to me that I do not grudge it. I just wanted to invite his pointed attention to the fact that there was a prenicious practice obtaining. The hon. Minister is not in a position or has not got the power or the authority or the Indian Council has not got the power to remove it It is one thing. Maybe, it is a State subject. They can do nothing more than advising the States. That is a very different matter. But the hon. Minister, I feel, by lending support to such a pernicious practive has done more harm than good. I think it would be advisable if he gives proper consideration to the complaint which I have brought to his notice. If he is not in a position to do anything at least I expect him not to give his moral support to such a practice which is obtaining in some of the training centres.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, there are only two points to reply to. Otherwise, if I deal with others, I will have to repeat what I said earlier. My only point was that when my hon. friend spoke earlier, spoke without studying the documents available with regard to the nurses training etc. which are available to anyone. He made out a point that we must go into minute details. I think—pardon me for saying so—he spoke without a reference to the Constitution unless he meant that I should bring an amendment to the Constitution to empower the Centre. He spoke that we have got power. I wish he appreciates that hospitals as such are under the States. We do try to correlate and harmonise all these things. That is the use of the common platform whether it is the Indian Nursing Council or the Central Health Council.... (*Interruptions*) I think he needs—if he does not really take offence and permits me to give back as he gave me—a little education in the articles of the Constitution I am prepared to spend half an hour with him.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: When shall I come?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That time might be fixed up afterwards

Shri Karmarkar: We shall share a cup of coffee if he does not mind. That is another matter. But the real crux of the problem is that we have no power to enforce under the Constitution anything in respect of hospitals in particular States We try to harmonise. We have their goodwill and they have very willingly considered many reasonable points. Sometimes they are handicapped and everything cannot be done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I did not say anything about hospitals.

Shri Karmarkar: It is about nurses working in hospitals. All the time nurses work in hospitals and not outside..... (*Interruptions*). I think my hon. friend knows better and I cannot afford to spend more time to meet his argument. If I say more surely you would rule me irrelevant. (*Interruptions.*)

Coming back to the point of Shri Mathur, the information that he has given this House is precious vague. He has not mentioned—he may do it later—the name of the hospital in which he has seen this type of thing. This could not happen in all hospitals or more than one hospital. Nor has he given the name of the State. Perhaps it is Rajasthan. If he gives those particulars, I promise to convey the facts of the case to the State concerned and give our own views. But a vague complaint like that is bound to meet with a vague answer that the Government are always prepared to do the best in the circumstances but that is neither here nor there. I hope he will—not on the floor of the House—give me the details. I shall have it forwarded to the State concerned and if there is any legitimate ground for such grievances, certainly the State will do the needful. I have no more points to reply to.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I did not say anything about hospitals. Under the Constitution the Central Government is empowered to do certain things such as laying down the conditions of service....(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Karmarkar: I shall say a word about it, Sir.

Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That might be a matter of interpretation Let it remain where it is.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 be taken into consideration."

This is not a very controversial Bill. Rather it is a simple Bill. It seeks to define the word 'opium' and also wants to take some more powers in order to enforce and prevent smuggling bringing in a number of officers in the work of stopping smuggling. A little background is needed on this question.

The cultivation of poppy for the collection of crude opium is controlled by the Central Government under licenses issued by the Narcotics Commissioner. Such licensed cultivation takes place only in certain approved districts in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Moreover in the State of Punjab, cultivation of poppy seeds and poppy heads is permitted under licences issued by the State Government. The raw opium produced by lancing the capsules is collected by licensed cultivators but has to be surrendered at pre-determined price, to the Narcotics Commissioner. The seeds and the capsules remain the cultivators' property and any surpluses over their own requirements are disposed of by them in the market. The control over sales of manufactured opium produced by the Ghazipur Opium Factory out of the crude opium thus purchased, is exercised through the State Excise Departments Certain States, however, also control the import and export, and the sale of poppy capsules because these too contain a small percentage of morphine, have addiction producing properties and are often used by opium addicts for preparation of a decoction thereof This practice generally prevails in the Punjab, and also to some extent in the State of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal which import these poppy capsules from the other producing areas.

Sir, following the unanimous decision arrived at in consultation with the States, in a Narcotics Conference held in 1949, and as part of our general policy of prohibition, the Central Government have given a declaration to the United Nations to completely prohibit the oral consumption of opium except by registered addicts on medical grounds by 1959—that is the target date. With a view to implementing this decision, supplies of excise opium to State Governments are being progressively reduced by 10 per cent every year, and this supply will cease with effect from the 31st March, 1959. With this gradual reduction in the supply of opium the consumption of its substitute, which is popularly known in Punjab—hon. Members from Punjab will bear with me—as 'Bhuki', by the opium addicts is likely to increase. Similarly, the Government of India have undertaken other international obligations, such as the Geneva Convetion of 1925, the 1931 Convention to combat illicit traffic in narcotics and the 1936 Convention on the same subject, to take stringent legislative as well as administrative action to enforce prohibition of consumption and prevent smuggling of all narcotic drugs including opium and its products. It is in this background that the present proposals, both to prevent increased consumption of 'Bikuki' or the dried capsules in Punjab or its export to other States also, and to prevent smuggling of opium, have been framed in the Bill that is now before the House.

Now, coming to the provisions of the Bill, the definition of opium as given in Section 3(i) of the Opium Act, 1878 and Section 2(e) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 includes the capsules of the poppy—the Latin or botanical name of which is *Papaver somniferum*. Until recently the view was held that the crushed capsules of the poppy were also covered by this definition in the two Acts. This was also the view expressed by the Nagpur High Court in a criminal case which came before them. But in December, 1955, a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court held in three criminal appeals, that the crushed capsules of the poppy, commonly known as poppy husk or 'Bhuki' do not come within the scope of the definition of 'opium' as given in these two Acts. As a result of this decision, the Punjab Government are no longer able to exercise any control over the import into and sale in the State of poppy husk which according to reports is now being imported and sold freely in the streets. The Punjab Government is very much worried about it. They have represented to the Government of India that the definition might be changed or something should be done to prevent this state of affairs. If this state of affairs were allowed to continue, it would undermine the policy of prohibition of opium consumption which has been adopted by the Central as well as the State Governments. In the crushed state the lanced capsules cannot be distinguished from the unlanced capsules. The danger is thus increased. The Punjab Government have, therefore, urged strongly that the definition of opium in the two Acts should be amended suitably. There is also considerable public opinion, as you are aware, Sir, in the Punjab against the uncontrolled sale and consumption of 'Bhuki', and prominent persons and leaders of public opinion have repeatedly urged that early steps should be taken to enable the Punjab Government to exercise the necessary control over 'Bhuki'. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the definition of opium given in these two Acts so as to put the position of such capsules (whether extracted or not), cut, crushed or powdered, beyond doubt

As regards the other provisions of the Bill, for example, the enhancement of punishment contained in clauses 3, 6 and 7 of the Bill, as mentioned already, with the gradual reduction in the supply of opium for oral consumption, the tendency to smuggle both from the growing areas as well as from outside is likely to increase. Up to 1956, there was very little of smuggling of opium from

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Pakistan across the land frontier, but recently several cases of such smuggling have come to notice. It has, therefore, become necessary to tighten up control over smuggling. The 1878 Act was chiefly intended to enforce the State monopoly in opium and was mainly conceived as a measure for the protection of excise revenue from opium. The scale of punishments provided in this Act was conceived as punishments for revenue offences. Even when the Dangerous Drugs Act was enacted in 1930, following the Geneva Convention of 1925, India had not subscribed to a policy of total prohibition. The position has considerably changed now, and instead of their being revenue offences they have entered into the field of criminal offences. Therefore, the powers of punishment sought to be taken need to be greater.

Apart from the effects on the implementation of the policy of total internal prohibition, the Government of India are thus liable to be exposed to international criticism In view of our international obligations, if we are not prepared to check smuggling or export of opium through smuggling, we will be held responsible, and it will be said that India is not honouring its international commitment. The position or the reputation that we have in honouring our international commitments is a further reason that we should be armed with legal powers to be in a position to completely stop all, smuggling both inside and outside. Therefore, it is necessary that these provisions should be inserted.

Also, the All India Narcotics Conference which was held in Simla last year and which was attended by representatives from almost all the States in India, unanimously recommended that steps may be taken to enhance the punishments provided for the various narcotics offences. The Commission on Narcotics Drugs at its 12th Session held in April—May, 1957, also urged the Governments to increase their efforts to detect and suppress the illicit production and illict manufacture of drugs, and strengthen the measures for apprehending traffickers and to impose on persons convicted of narcotic offences very severe penalties in every country. India is a party to this obligation and we have to honour our obligation.

In view of these circumstances, it is proposed to enhance the punishments provided in the two Acts to imprisonment for a period of three years where only one or two years have been at present provided, so that the offences may become cognizable. It is also further proposed to make the award of imprisonment on conviction mandatory.

Another purpose of the Bill is, as I said earlier, to authorise certain officers of the Central Government to exercise the powers under the Act. At present only the State Governments can authorise officers of the departments of State Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, to exercise the power of entry, search, seizure, or arrest in connection with the narcotic offences

14 hrs.

Now, both the area as well as the size of smuggling have increased, and it is necessary for us to take measures The area of operation is no longer restricted to one State but it is all round the border and it moves from one State to another I think that, with our experience of other smuggling cases as in gold etc, it is necessary that we must have a common intelligence and centralised operation for guidance, so that we may be able to root out the social evil. So, it is necessary that the Central Government officers should also have powers to effect seizure and thus to strengthen the anti-smuggling measures.

These are some of the main provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 be taken into consideration."

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I am constrained to take part in the discussion of this Bill for two main reasons. One is that this is the first time I believe in this Parliament as well as in the last one that an opportunity has been given to this House to discuss the opium laws. Secondly, my costituency is one which has a large opium growing area and therefore, I welcome this opportunity to say a few things on the administration of opium laws.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I agree with the hon. Deputy Minister about the remarks that he has made. I welcome the enhancement of punishment so far as the smuggling is concerned. I could regale this House with many stories of smuggling and of the failure of the anti-smuggling squards in capturing those fellows who are engaged in smuggling. But I do not propose to do so. I could say many other things about the way and the methods with regard to smuggling which takes place. But, while I welcome the enhancement of punishment and while I also welcome that certain other officers are also being given powers with regard to smuggling, arrest, so on and so forth, I wish the hon. Minister has said certain things about the tightening of the methods of anti-smuggling This question of smuggling is a major question in areas which grow opium. As I was saying, my constituency is one of those which has a large opium-growing area.

I am quite unable to say what other methods could have been employed, but certainly there could have been certain tightening of controls in this. There could have been some more police personnel to look after these things so that smuggling does not go on as it has been going on. There could have been more publicity among the people themselves so that they could co-operate with the police authorities in matters of anti-smuggling. I say all that has not been done.

Then, among other things that I would like to say is that although the hon. Minister has said that it is the policy of the Government to have a progressive reduction in the oral consumption of opium, I wish he had told us what exactly is the policy of the Government with regard to the cultivation of opium. Is it the policy of the Government continue to decrease opium cultivation or to increase the opium-cultivated areas? We have been told here many times, at Question Hour in this House and previously also, that it depends on the amount of demand that we receive from foreign countries. I do not know how far that is right. Presumably, it is correct, and that is why I wanted very much to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister to this fact, namely, what exactly is the policy of the Government with regard to opium cultivation.

We were told at one time that there was a proposal that Government should stop opium cultivation by private peasants altogether, and Government proposed to have opium cultivated on their own account. I do not know whether that was just a rumour in the air or what it was. But there is no doubt that there was something in the air. But presumably I believe that Government have decided that opium cultivation will still be continued in certain areas of the country by private parties. I know that in Himachal Pradesh opium cultivation has been stopped for various reasons.

I am very glad that in those areas where there has been large-scale smuggling, where cultivators have given very small quantities per *bigha* or per acre, those areas must be stopped, and I am very happy that so far as that policy of the Government is concerned, I welcome it. I know that in certain other smaller areas, for example, in Rajasthan,—and I have seen in Jammu also—they have stopped it. But while saying all these

[Shri Kasliwal]

things, I would very much like to know, every year when Government say that they propose to allocate opium-growing areas for the cultivation of opium, what exactly is the policy of the Government for that year or for the next two or three years. It is easy to say that "this year there is a great international demand and so we are increasing the area, and to say next year that "the demand for opium has decreased and so we are decreasing the area". What is the position of those cultivators who have been given areas for opium cultivation in one year and if, in the next year, they are told that "this year, we do not propose to give you any such area"? The poor cultivator is put in a very difficult position and one of the reasons what is obvious is that opium cultivation is a very paying proposition is that the Government purchase the entire opium which is grown on their own account.

So, it is the peasant who suffers. I want to appeal to the hon. Minister that before he decides the policy for a year, he should make it clear to the cultivators at least three, four or six months before, saying that "this year, your cultivable area for opium will be, say, 40,000 acres", as we were told on the floor of the House some years back that "we propose to reduce the area of 50,000 acres to 30,000 areas", so that those cultivators who have been depending upon the cultivation of opium may be forewarned and they may take up some other cultivation of some other crops like potatoes, wheat or maize and so on That is one point on which I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister.

There is one other matter which I would like to mention in this connection, and it is this I have seen with my own eyes that when thousands of cultivators are sitting around the District Opium Officer, when he is allocating opium areas, there is a great deal of scope for corruption. I am not blaming the District Opium Officers for that. I am pained at the way in which the areas are being distributed. I wish the Government organises the machinery in a better way. I wish they give the areas in a better way in the sense that they do not have 4,000 cultivators sitting round the officers. One never knows what happens there. Some person comes to a particular peasant and says, "pay me Rs. 50, and I will get you an area of five *bighas*" or something like that. He manages to catch hold of the peasant and extract some money. That is a very pernicious practice. I have tried myself to see that such a practice should be avoided in these areas.

I would like to draw the attention of the Deputy Minister to the fact that he should devise some machinery or some method by which this corruption will be removed. I recall that five years back I had occasion to complain to the then hon. Minister, Shri Tyagi, in charge of opium. I have seen myself the kind of corruption that was prevailing at that time in the entire opium machinery of that district. I am very glad that the hon. Minister took some steps and today I can say that so far as the higher officers are concerned, I have no cause of complaint of corruption. But I want to say that with regard to the machinery as such, something has got to be done, so that the peasants do not unnecessarily suffer at the hands of those people who want to get money from them on one pretext or other.

There is another matter to which I would like to refer and that is with regard to the facilities which should be given to the cultivators I know that from the department certain instructions had been issued to the district opium officers with regard to the weighment of opium and payment of money to the cultivators. I believe that those instructions are that as far as possible weighment of opium should be done at the Tehsil headquarters and not at the district headquarters. This is a very great cause

of complaint. I do not see why the thousands of peasants should be called to the district headquarters for weighment of opium and payment of money for the opium which is being purchased. Why should not district opium officer go to the tehsil headquarters and make payments there? This is a matter which the hon. Minister must look into, because it is a cause of complaint both from the peasants and from the people and so many other quarters.

Not only that; there is good reason to believe that in between a good amount of opium is lost. For example, the peasant comes on foot from 30 miles away and one does not know what happens to that opium in between. He says he is going to bring about 7 or 8 seers of opium. But then actually there are only 4 seers. What has happened to the 3 or 4 seers of opium? Probably that is smuggled away and given to the agents. And, what is the price of smuggled opium in that area? It is about Rs. 100 per seer and I am told that by the time it reaches the port like Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay, it acquires a price of Rs. 400. By the time it reaches foreign ports, it acquires a very high price. Such is the high profit which they gain by smuggling opium. So, I would like the hon. Minister to tighten up things so far as this matter is concerned, not only to tighten up things, but also to give certain facilities to cultivators in this respect.

I am very glad that so as the question of punishment is concerned, that has received the attention of the hon. Minister. In fact, I myself thought of bringing forward a Private Member's Bill to provide for a very severe punishment with regard to smuggling of opium or possession or cultivation of opium But I am glad that it has received the attention of the Member.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I would like to say only a few words about this. After, all, as the hon. Deputy Minister has pointed out, this is not a controversial subject. As my previous speaker has pointed out them, Government implement their policy of decreasing progressively the consumption of opium, Government have to take into consideration the interests of the opium cultivators. They are not to be left in an uncertain condition, whether next year they would be allowed to cultivate the land they are now cultivating. That is an important thing to be brone in mind.

I support this Bill. According to this Bill, the definition of opium capsule has been made very clear so as to include what is known as the opium husk. I am also happy to know that the consumption of opium, except for medicinal and research purposes, is going to be eliminated by 31st March, 1959. But I have to point out one thing here, and that is with regard to the effective control and implementation of what is provided in this Bill. The hon. Deputy Minister has pointed out that recently a number of cases of smuggling of opium have come to the notice of the Government. In spite of the various enactments dealing with spurious and dangerous drugs, we are not in a position to implement the provisions of those measures effectively.

When we taken the question of drugs control, we find that in spite of the various enactments, dangerous and spurious drugs are being manufactured in the country. In my opinion, it is not merely a question of legislation; the more important question is that of evolving an effective machinery to implement the provisions of these measures. Recently in my State a Drugs Inspector, while inspecting a drug house, was stabbed to death by the owner of the drug house. According to this Bill, some new officers are being given the power to search and arrest and so on. But with regard to the Drugs Inspectors, as far as my knowledge goes, they are not given sufficient number of staff so as to carry out their task. In my State, the Drugs Inspector with some of his colleagues went to a drug house, but there was physical resistence from the owner. As there was no police available in that spot, he had to face the dangerous consequences that followed. Therefore, an effective machi-

[Shri Kodiyan]

nery to check and prevent not only smuggling, but also the manufacture of dangerous drugs should be evolved. Otherwise, this will not be an effective remedy for the situation.

Another thing I wish to point out is this. There are other narcotics also apart from opium such as *charas* or *ganja*. Such narcotics also should be brought within the scope of the present legislation. That is all I have to say.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am very grateful to the hon. Member, who has now come by my side, for his full-throated support to the measure. He has raised a few points about the administration of the Opium Act, the policy regarding opium cultivation and also the corruption involved in these matters. All these things principally come under the purview of the State administration.

In the field of opium, so far as production is concerned, the policy is laid down by the Centre. So far as sale and smuggling are concerned, they are mainly within the State sector. So, there is not only duplicity but multiplicity of administration and organisation. So, I agree that there might become lacuna or weakness in certain sectors of the administration.

I think the powers that we have taken to enhance punishment and associating the Central Government officers within the administration would mean some centralised guidance and operation and it would result in efficiency. I agree with him that tightening the methods of administration and tightening the methods against smuggling are called for. I assure him that whatever personnel is needed will be appointed and this matter will be paid greater attention. And any suggestion from the hon. Members, particularly from the areas where poppy is cultivated, will be welcomed. If there are any suggestions, either for increasing the efficiency or stopping smuggling, that would be looked into. There is no difference in the objective or in the emphasis which the hon. Member has made.

So far as the question of policy on opium cultivation is concerned, I think the policy is well-defined. As I said while making the motion, by March 1959 all internal consumption of opium, except by the registered addicts, will be stopped. So, the cultivation will be only to meet the needs of the supply of alkaloids like morphine or codeine which are used for medical purposes. As the hon. Members know, we have an export market also. We are exporting these alkaloids outside India. The cultivation in future will only be to meet the demands of these medicinal uses of opium.

Even today, I am told, the area of cultivation has decreased. It was about 7 to 9 lakhs *bighas*. Today it is in the neighbourhood of one lakh *bighas*. In future, as I said, the cultivation will be only to meet the requirements of alkaloids both inside the country as well as for exports. This prescribes the limit or four corners of the policy as regards cultivation.

Regarding licensing, I agree that it might create some trouble and difficulties for the cultivator because the element of uncertainty is there. But it should be possible for the administration to smoothen it out. We should see that there is as little corruption as possible. About the objectives we agree. What is required is constant vigilance and critical appreciation.

I would welcome greater vigilance by the hon. Members, particularly members from constituencies where poppy is cultivated. I think that is the only way to root out corruption.

I could not follow the point made by the last hon. Member. I think there is no other point on which I have to say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878 and the Dan-

gerous Drugs Act, 1930 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that there are no amendments up to clause 9.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is an amendment to clause 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 1 will be taken up later. Now, the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short title*)

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): I beg to move:

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for lines 3 and 4, substitute.

"1 This Act may be called the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1957."

I really welcome the introduction of this Bill. But I have moved this amendment because I entertain a reasonable doubt that when clause 1 will be subjected to judicial scrutiny in future, there is the probability of an anomalous interpretation, or such interpretation will be put in that clause which is not intended by this Bill It is a fundamental principle of the interpretation of Statutes that every sentence should be interpreted in its etymological and phraseological meaning. No new sense is to be imported. Taking this principle of the interpretation of law, it is my *bona fide* belief, when clause 1 is taken into consideration in conjunction with other clauses, if it is subjected to judicial scrutiny, it means that the amending Bill is only applicable, as far as opium laws are concerned, and not in respect to other laws. That is the real meaning.

The clause says: "This Act may be called the Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957". I find from clause 5 that some of the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act are also being amended by this Bill. I will first refer to the Danegerous Drugs Act, its intention etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is admitted that amendments are made there also. The title of the Bill says "further to amend the Opium Act, 1878 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930".

Shri Naldurgker: But in clause 1 nothing is mentioned. I find in the main Act it is stated:

"And whereas the contracting parties to the said Geneva Convention resolve to take further measures to suppress the contraband traffic in and abuse of dangerous drugs, especially those derived from opium, Indian hemp and cocoa leaf, such measures being more particularly set forth in the articles of the said Geneva Convention.....

and whereas it is also expedient that the penalties for certain offences relating to dangerous drugs should be increased, and that all penalties relating to certain operations should be rendered uniform.. .....".

So, the Dangerous Drugs Act is applicable, not only to opium but to other matters The Amending Bill, according to clause 1, relates to only opium law and not other laws. Supposing some offences are committed under section 10 or section of the provisions of the Act. Then, what will be the interpretation of the law? At that time a certain advocate will argue that this Bill, the amending Bill, is only applicable, so far as opium laws are concerned and that this Bill is not applicable to cocoaine or Indian herb. They will say that this amending Bill specially lays down that it is applicable only to the opium laws and not to other narcotic derivatives. Then there will be one imprisonment according to the old law and another imprisionment according to the new law. That will be an anomalous interpretation. Some of the sections of the Opium Act and some of the sections of the Dangerous Drugs Act are incorporated here. But, clause 1 will be interpreted in

[Shri Naldurgker]

connection with all these provisions. It means that this amending law is applicable to these provisions as far as Opium is concerned, but not to any other things. In order to avoid future anomalous interpretation, I request the hon. Minister to see that as far as the title of this law is concerned, it should be amended, in view of the main intention with which the Dangerous Drugs Act was enacted. Therefore, I have suggested that this Act may be called the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1957. There is no other intention. I think it carries out the main intention with which this law is introduced.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I very much appreciate the learned exposition of law by the hon. Member. This point of view was also considered by the Government. Particularly, the Law Ministry went into this question. In the present case, the Bill seeks to amend identical provisions in two separate Acts. The words are the same. The provisions are the same, actually identical. We have been advised by the Ministry of Law, who have gone into all legal aspects of the case including that which has been pointed out by the hon. Member, that the present Title is the more proper one than the one suggested by the Mover of the amendment. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to the House.

The question is:

Page 1—

for lines 3 and 4, substitute:

"1. This Act may be called the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1957."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1— *was added to the Bill.*

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up Non-official Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

Shri S. C. Godsora (Singhbhum-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th November, 1957."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put this motion to the House.

The question is:

"That this House agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th November, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: STATUTORY BODY FOR CONTROLING THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION RE: CERTIFYING COSTING RESULTS —Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan on the 15th November, 1957, regarding Statutory Body for controlling the qualifying examination re: certifying costing results. Out of the one hour allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, twenty

minutes have already been taken. Forty minutes are left for further discussion today.

Shri Shree Narayan Das had one amendment. He is not present.

Shri Basappa (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to accord my wholehearted support to the Resolution so ably moved by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

This is a subject which has come very timely in the development of our country. We are wedded to a socialist pattern of society which means, in the first place, more and more undertakings in the public sector. In the second place, it means, at any rate, more and more control of undertakings in the private sector so that the national interests would be assured and secured. Yesterday or day before yesterday, we were talking of mixed economy and there were some friends on the opposite side who felt that there was likely to be a shift in the policies of the Government. But, I very humbly beg to differ from them and say, there is no such shift whatever. If there is a shift at all, it is a shift to emphasise the object we have already placed before ourselves and to make a realistic approach to the problem in the country. How this great end that we have placed before ourselves is to be secured is a matter which should vitally concern the Government, the Parliament and the people at large. The Resolution which my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan has brought before the House is one such thing which would lead to the most effective way of controlling all sections of industry both public and private and may be, in some cases, which are partly public and which are partly private.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan quoted the remarks of the Estimates Committee when he said that the Committee as a whole emphasised the need for trained cost accountants in all business undertakings whether run by the Government or private entrepreneurs. Today, I want to buttress that opinion of the Estimates Committee by the opinion of the Public Accounts Committee of which I have the honour to be a Member for the moment. But, this was in 1952. This is in the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1953-54, on page 27, in para 63.

> "Absence of control over Production Costs in Naval Dockyards.....
>
> The Committee are informed that a proposal to sanction the appointment of a Cost Accounts Adviser is receiving Government's consideration. While the Committee recognise that at present there is an acute shortage of personnel trained in cost accounting work in the country, they would recommend that Government should take steps to train sufficient manpower in cost accounting and estimating work not only for the Naval Dockyards, but also for employment in other Governmental industrial undertakings."

Proceeding further, they say that the Committee are further of the view if the initial accounts are kept on sound lines, things cannot go wrong at a later stage. According to them, cost accounting is very necessary in cases where jobs are executed for outside parties and the cost has to be recovered from them. My point is, whether the orders are executed for outside parties or not, in any case, cost accounting is absolutely necessary for us to know that the funds which we vote for are properly utilised.

Here are two important Committees of our Parliament, both recording the same opinion that proper steps should be taken to train personnel for cost accounting and to see that every public undertaking employs these qualified cost accountants. May I crave your indulgence to further reinforce my argument by the authoritative pronouncement of no less a person than the than Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is today the Finance Minister of the Government

[Shri Dasappa]

of India, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Speaking in Calcutta, addressing the Annual Convocation of the Institute of Cost and Work Accounts, he said that an industrial undertaking, adopting precision in its production had a high competitive power. He added:

> "In the industrial expansion of the country it was necessary that more stress should be laid on quality and precision. The scope of cost-accounting should be enlarged to include the study of quality control, evaluation of jobs etc
>
> Pleading for a very high standard of integrity in the profession, the Minister said an institution like this could not exist unless the entire industry in India was prepared to accept their integrity."

The integrity of the cost-accountants is a thing which is very necessary if we have got to attach importance to their findings and labours This is what he proceeds to say:

> "If sufficient numbers of cost accountants were available, then the Government could tell the industrialists that quantitative restrictions could not be imposed unless they engaged cost-accountants to show the costs."

Very often these industrialists want protection, they want restriction of imports, but at the same time, we are not sure whether their demand is justified in the circumstances of the case.

He further says:

> "Statutory recognition by the Government would help institutions like this to progress in their activities".

The President of the Institute, Mr. F. H. Atkinson, said:

> "In the interests of the country, the employment of cost accountants in industries in India was extremely desirable, but to achieve this object as a compulsory measure, suitable methods out and the existing statutes had to be carried out and the profession should be given recognition."

The opinion of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee and the pronouncement of the hon. Minister reinforced by the representatives of industries ought to be sufficient ground for the Government to accept the resolution. I would like to ask the Government, when there have been these pronouncements and observations before them for such a long time, what steps they have taken in furtherance of them and the intentions of the hon Minister himself. I would like to have some answer to this question of mine.

I claim to have dabbled in industrial affairs for some time and I know the value of cost accounting. In fact, I am not exactly aware whether there are any statutory obligations imposed in the other advanced countries, but this much is a fact that every concern worth the name has got trained cost accountants There is no question of leaving them to amateurs and others either to mismanage things because of their ignorance or for the purpose of manipulating accounts. We are now venturing onward with a number of developmental projects The Second Plan envisages a much larger allotment for industrial undertakings than the First Plan. Judging from the way in which both the representatives of the private sector and the public sector are going about their business, it seems likely that the Second Plan will be marked by a large industrial development in the country. There is no doubt about it. I know that friends may be saying that on account of shortage of foreign exchange there is likely to be a restriction in the Plan itself, but I feel that these developmental undertakings will go through. It may be that here and there may be a little slowing down or pruning, but by and large it will be a large undertaking.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House. There may be other hon. Members who want to contribute their own share to the debate, but I feel that this has come none too soon, and is timely.

Shri Shree Narayan Das had an amendment to form a committee to go into the whole question. I doubt if there is any necessity for another committee to go into this question, but if that commends itself to the Government, that may be some step in the right direction. I hope the Government will view this resolution sympathetically and accept it.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I would like to supplement what has been said, or rather point out one or two aspects of the problem.

Generally such a machinery is not necessary because in a free economy, as it is generally understood, competition does its duty, and because of the competitive spirit, the different industries try to sell their commodities as much as possible, and therefore the cost itself comes down, the prices come down. Everybody wants a minimum margin of profit by having a greater sale and thereby the spirit of competition works very well. But today, not only in our country but in all the countries where we feel there is a free economy, one or two developments have taken place and therefore the spirit of competition does not do its work fully.

Firstly, there are certain types of industries whose very nature makes them have a sort of monopoly. Recently a few of the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh had an occasion to see a marvellous industry. Though it was there in my own city for a long time, and I had been very active in my early days in the labour area, I had no occasion to see the working of that industry—I mean the Hyderabad Laminated Factory. The factory is doing laminating not only paper, cloth and fabrics, but also wool. They are doing good work. I am told, and I can find from their orders, that the factory is making good progress. It is the only factory of its kind not only in the whole of our country, but in the whole of South East Asia. But the demand cannot be more, and there cannot be more than one factory. The result is that a sort of monopoly conditions are created.

In the same way, there is another type of development that is taking place, namely that we are increasing or expanding the public sector. The public sector by its nature does not allow the spirit of competition to work fully, and therefore, there again there is a tendency to keep the costs at abnormal rates, or there is no spirit to economise in the expenditure and bring down the costs as far as possible.

This morning there was a starred question put by my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao about the collieries. The committee that has been set up to find out the cost of coal, the different grades of coal, has not completed its work, but what is our experience? Our experience is that in different collieries, because of the different grades of efficiency of management whether in the public or the private sector, the cost of coal differs So, it is very necessary that we should have some machinery to find out the real cost of the product and find out whether the industry is doing justice to the country by keeping the costs as low as possible, whether it is imbued with the spirit of constant research and thereby brings down the cost as far as possible, and negatively whether it is making enormous profits, whether it is exploiting the country. So, the necessity for proper cost accounting is very clear. The Estimates Committee has pointed it out; the Public Accounts Committee has pointed it out, and even the Minister has known the problem for the last five years. What I find in this country not only in this particular aspect but in other aspects as well is that it is not that our Government have no idea of the problems. They know the problems very well.

[Shri Heda]

They analyse them very well. There is no difficulty that they do not find the necessary time to think over the problems. They have ample time to think over them They bestow their full thought and they give consideration to the different problems that face the country. There is also not the difficulty that they are not able to find solutions. They are known for finding out solutions. In fact, the document that we have produced in the shape of the First Five Year Plan and the physical targets that the Second Plan has envisaged and placed before the country and the world have created an impression all over the world that India has got a very good mind, that it can think over problems and find out solutions for them very much ahead, in fact, even before the problems have arisen. But the difficulty is, having found out the solutions, we do not feel any sort of unrest or anxiety to implement what we feel is the right thing to do.

In 1948, we passed the Industrial Policy Resolution. If we look at the progress that we have made since then in establishing the economic service, and the stature that it has come to occupy in the last nine years, we feel that in spite of the fact that we have expanded the public sector, and we have increased our control, very intelligent control, over the public and private sectors, in spite of the fact that all these things have happened, the necessary steps that should have been taken have not been taken but have been delayed. I fear the same is the case in this respect also.

I hope that though Government may request, in the ultimate analysis, my hon. friend who has brought forward this very urgent resolution to withdraw it, and though he may also withdraw it, yet.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Why withdraw?

Shri Heda: That is my fear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is expressing his own fears.

Shri Heda: I do not say he should withdraw; I do not say he will. I am only expressing my apprehensions. But I do feel that some sort of categorical assurance should be given to the effect that not only would this matter be taken up in right earnest, but that some machinery will be created to create the standards and to create the necessary personnel.

Looking at the pace of our industrial expansion in the Second Plan, and I may say, the Third Plan also which is to come, I think there is nothing more urgent than creating the necessary technical personnel for finding out the cost of every commodity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I support this resolution which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member made up his mind to speak only after these fears were expressed?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): So much the better.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would not give leave to the hon. Member to withdraw the resolution.

This is a very important resolution. My hon friend Shri Heda has referred only to certain companies in the private sector, but I would like to refer to certain undertakings in the public sector The railways have been there for about 104 years. Yet, we do not have proper cost accounting there. Recently, the Estimates Committee made an exhaustive examination of the Railway Ministry, and they have recommended that sufficient number of cost accountants are not there; therefore, they recommended that the railways should try to recruit some cost accountants. Then, there was an advertisement calling for applications for the posts of cost accountants, but nothing further appears to have been done. Besides, there is also controversy over the way the accounts are compiled. For instance, while com-

puting the depreciation, people are not able to say whether it should be vertical depreciation or horizontal depreciation or other kinds of depreciation. Doubts are expressed on this matter, with the result that the cost of the product is not properly computed.

Then, take the case of the Hindustan Aircrafts. When the Hindustan Aircrafts was supplying some coaches to the railways, they could not fix up cost of the coaches. On the one side, we were importing coaches from Switzerland at a cost of Rs. 2·50 lakhs each, whereas the manufactured cost at the Hindustan Aircrafts was Rs. 1·3 lakhs. This enormous difference gave rise to doubts whether it was really possible to manufacture at such a low cost. Then, a cost accountant was sent to the factory, and a cost audit report was then called for, and then it was found that the actual cost of the coach was only Rs. 1·3 lakhs. This only shows how far we are lagging behind other countries in this regard. Great emphasis is being laid in the Soviet Union on costs, and I believe in America also, cost accounting is very much advanced. It is natural that with a view to having a proper assessment of the cost of the products that we produce, cost accountants are necessary, and for that purpose, we should have this statutory body.

My hon friend Shri Heda also made a reference to the cost structure of the coal industry. Coal is a controlled commodity; the price is controlled; the production is controlled; and the distribution also is controlled. Even here, Government are not able to arrive at a quick assessment of the cost of production. Only last year, when the tribunal gave its award, somebody went into the whole affairs and said that the demand to increase the price of coal by Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs 6 per ton should be conceded, and Government agreed to it. After six months, the labour appellate tribunal gave its award and the price of coal was increased by Rs. 1-8-0 per ton. Now, a committee has been appointed to go into this matter. First, the price of coal is revised and then afterwards committee is going into the whole matter. This whole thing has been going on for two years. What does this indicate? It clearly indicates that we do not have proper cost accounting. Not only the companies but even Government do not have a proper system of costing.

Therefore, I support the resolution, and I would request my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan not to withdraw the resolution; though it may be defeated, it does not matter, for we know the attitude of Government.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is my privilege to speak for the second time in your presence, although on a different subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is my privilege to hear the Deputy Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan is composed of two parts, as he himself has described. The first part sets out the objective, and the second part gives a programme, and I may call that the operative part.

15 hrs.

So far as the first part of the Resolution is concerned, I am in great sympathy with the objective. Naturally, living in the modern technological age, the age of atomic energy and sputniks, the need for cost accounting is more and more. In the olden days, in the 19th Century, in days when technological progress in the world was just advancing, it was easy to have a competitive process The unit which was more economical and more efficient got the better of the one which was not so economical and so efficient. But as technology and science advanced, our industrial machine and apparatus became more and more complicated. Even in the production of a single unit, hundreds of processes are involved and it is not, I think possible for management unaided by a chartered accountant or accountant to determine the competitive aspect of production.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

So although I emphasise the need of cost accounting, I would not agree with Shri Dasappa who gave the impression that perhaps the cost accountant is a substitute for the competitive element. I would rather put it this way, that it is a tool of the competitive process, to determine the economy and efficiency of a particular set of arrangement which goes into the production of a unit.

The hon. Member quoted the two most advanced countries of the world today. Take the United States. They make the most use of this system of cost accounting. Similarly the USSR also uses this system. The one uses it as a tool to determine the competitive efficiency—that is, the United States. The other uses it to determine the economy and efficiency of the various processes or organisation of the industrial machine.

So I am in entire agreement that in a country like India, which has set its store by development and industrialisation, cannot do away with cost accounting. The House is aware that the National Development Council has appointed a Committee on Plan projects under the chairmanship of the Home Minister. That Committee has appointed various sub-Committees in which the various Chief Ministers are there. Then teams and panels have been appointed consisting of experts—engineering experts, technological experts, accountants, cost accountants and so on. The other day I gave the House some figures The team on buildings have examined the storage aspect, the building construction aspect, what should be the use of materials, how much cement there should be, what should be the process of concreting etc. They have suggested a saving of about Rs. 1·8 crores. This is cost accounting. It is to determine the efficiency and economy of a process of production. It is a continuous process. It is a highly technical process which has to be evolved and which grows as the industrial and technological apparatus grows.

We appreciate the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, because they are in common with the policies that the Government have today. The Estimates Committee recommended—I would like to quote from the report as the hon. Member has quoted—that Government should take early steps to set up an Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.

Now I enter into the operative part of the Resolution and I would also quote the reply of the Government which the hon. Member did not perhaps quote. The reply says just opposite and reads:

> "There is already an Institute of Cost and Works Accountants in Calcutta which is a company registered under the Companies Act and has distinguished members on its Council."

This Institute of Cost and Works Accountants has been in existence in this country since 1944 Its headquarters, as is mentioned in the Report, is in Calcutta. This is as a result of the need felt both, as some hon. Members said, for expansion of the public sector and also for the expansion of private industrial production, for having efficient organisation of cost accounting The cumulative effect of all this was that the Government tried first to strengthen the organisation of cost accounting, the Institute which was functioning in a very embryonic manner since 1944.

The Institute which was functioning was granted administrative recognition on 30th November 1956, the date from which the Institute modified its memorandum and articles of association in the manner desired by Government. The Central Government have the right to nominate not more than 5 persons on the governing body of the Institute. There are, besides, representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and In-

dustry. So both the public as well as the private sectors are adequately represented. The Government have powers to see that no bye-laws or other rules and regulations of the Institute are framed contrary to the public interest because no bye-laws can be bye-laws unless approved by Government.

So we have a rudiment of an organisation which is functioning. The crux of the question, what the hon. Member wants, is not that there must be an Institute to train more cost accountants to be utilised in the various production departments of the Government as well as other industrial organisations, but that it should be given statutory recognition, as we have given to the Institute of Chartered Accountants and others. So there is a shift in emphasis between the hon. Mover and Government which I would like to underline. The question is: what would be the advantage in having a statutory institute right now? We are trying to build up an institute and, as I explained, the organisation has been changed and Government's powers have been increased. Our point of view is: let us have a well-run training programme within the existing set up. The Institute is at present conducting examinations in Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Poona. At present, we do not have sufficient cost accountants to man the various concerns, government and private concerns. Training facilities provided by the Institute are still in an embryonic stage, but a large number of students have access to the library and to such other facilities as can be offered by the Institute.

So as a first step towards the reorganisation of the profession of cost accountancy in the country, Government have accorded administrative recognition to this Institute. I think it would be more prudent to wait for sometime and see how the programme goes when the Institute is more mature under the supervision and care of Government.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: What does 'sometime' mean? We may have five years?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'Sometime' always means sometime.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that this administrative recognition is the first step. I think it would be more prudent that when more and more cost accountants are trained, when the profession is more developed, then we may go in for a statutory institute later on. Nothing prevents us from doing it. We gave statutory recognition to the Chartered Accountants. But, before that it was functioning for a long time—we had a large number of Chartered Accountants and it was—functioning very well. So, before we give statutory recognition to this institute, the profession of cost accountants, like the profession of chartered accountants, should be well developed and well regulated and there should be more and more cost accountants who can take up their positions in the context of the developing economy of the country. Then it would be time, based on experience, for a statutory institute. But, till then, we will have to hold our souls in patience.

As I said, being in complete sympathy with the objectives of the resolution, I would request the hon. Members to be satisfied about the sincerity of the Government in what it is doing to put the profession on a sound footing and to nurture the present institute and to do whatever is possible to have more and more cost accountants in the various industrial and productive fields. I would request him not to press the Resolution.

Shri Narasimhan: I am very grateful to this House for having given such generous support as far as the principle and certain aspects of my resolution are concerned. I am grateful to the former Finance Minister of Mysore who had occasion to deal with the State's finances for having fully supported me. That adds great weight to the proposition that I have placed before the House. I am also

[Shri Narasimhan]

grateful to Shri Vittal Rao from the Opposition for having given us details regarding various undertakings and their difficulties which pin-pointed the necessity for the propositions I had put forward. I am also very happy to find that Government is alive to the situation. I am also glad to note that they have done something. It is all right for a true Christian to say, "one step enough for me". But it is no good in practical politics to say, "one step enough for me". In practical politics we have to take step after step and that too rapidly. One step will not be enough in this age of Sputniks.

I would expect Government to move with greater speed and greater vigour. Simply to say, 'Let enough cost accountants be made available', only reminds me of the proverbial story of marriage and madness. There was a boy who was somewhat mad. Friends said that madness would be cured if he got married. Then, others said when he is mad he should not be allowed to marry. Just like that, it is a vicious circle. Let Government not sit idle; let them go quickly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What happened to the boy?

Shri Narasimhan: The boy was left in the lurch. Our State and our welfare is comparable to that boy. I do not want them to be left in the lurch like the boy. Government is in charge of our political machine. The driver or the pilot in charge of the machine wants to go slow and he is depending upon the brakes. It is not possible for me as a passenger to ask them to go with greater speed. I am in a hurry; I am afraid I may miss the train. Yet safety lies in allowing the driver, the Government, to have his own speed. I do not want to hustle Government into any action. I want Government to remember the consensus of opinion expressed in this House today and also of the estimable committees of Parliament, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, and to bestir themselves. I warn them that if they do not proceed satisfactorily I will have to come to the House again. I would withdraw the resolution if the House gives me permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the substitute motion of Shri Shree Narayan Das. The question is:.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Is there quorum, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member enquiring from me or bringing it to my notice?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I think there is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should bring it to my notice and not ask me.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I can only think, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have the bell rung.

The question is:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having regard to the importance of cost accounting in the national economy, this House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed at an early date to examine the question of necessity, desirability and feasibility of establishing a statutory institution for controlling the conduct of qualifying examinations and for regulating the practical training, enrolment and functioning of cost accountants who alone will be competent to certify costing results of the industrial undertakings."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, with regard to the original Resolution, the hon. Member wants to withdraw it. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE: SAFEGUARDS FOR BUDDHIST CONVERTS

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards, except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes and recommends that Government should bring suitable legislation to amend the Constitution, if necessary."

Of the five crores of people who have been condemned to untouchability and who have been consequently economically oppressed and socially tyrannised for thousands of years nearly a crore of people have been converted to the Buddhist faith. Sir, it is on behalf of these people that this Resolution has been tabled.

Sir, above the head of your chair there is a motto *Dharma Charkra Pravartanaya*. I do not know others think of what is the significance of it. But, I believe that the course that these people have taken is the actual implementation of what is written above. I think, therefore, that they have taken the right course.

Now, the conditions of these people are well-known. They have no land; they have no trade; they have no influence in the administration and they have no independent means of livelihood. These are the sufferings for hundreds of years together that they have been undergoing But now on the top of it when they have taken recourse to Lord Buddha, the path of light and enlightenment, social boycotts are going on. I have toured at least in three districts and visited a number of villages. I have met villagers. I could see in as many as fifty villages, social boycott is in full swing merely on the ground that they have been converted to Buddhist faith. Consequently, they have refused to do the menial or dirty works that used to be done in the name of untouchables. That is the position. What is the Government doing?

I referred to the three districts in the State of Bombay—North Satara District, South Satara District and a part of Ahmednagar District. The State Government is watching the situation as a spectator. That is also the case of the Union Government. When I raised certain matters in this House, those matters were turned down as being within the jurisdiction of the States. I have no quarrel over that But this is the position of these Buddhists and therefore, these people are anxiously and restlessly watching what is going to be the outcome of this resolution.

I am happy that there are no amendments tabled to this Resolution. It is quite possible that hon. Members might have been appreciative of this resolution or at any rate they may not be hostile to the contents of this resolution. It is quite natural because, if I can say so, the resolution is so modest and contains, if I can use that expression, the minimum demands of the Buddhists. They are not asking for reservation of seats in the legislature—Parliament and the State legislatures. What they are doing is to reduce that demand. This is no small sacrifice. I am quite sure that they are perfectly entitled to the reservation of seats in the Parliament as well as in the State Legislatures. But they are prepared to make a sportive offer. They expect that the Government will be equally sportive.

If we consider from this standpoint, what is that they are asking through this Resolution?

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN *in the Chair.*]

Broadly speaking, their demand is three-fold. That is to say they want certain safeguards in the public services in educational matters and in

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

economic matters. These people would not have demanded these safeguards but for the discrimination that is going on day and night. They are compelled to ask for these safeguards.

What is the underlying principle? To me the underlying principle has been made quite clear long back. The principle is this. All communities should be represented in the administration in the prescribed proportion and no single community should be allowed to have a monopoly. That is the principle. This principle has been accepted long ago by the Government of India in 1934 by a resolution. Similarly, by a similar resolution, the same principle was later on adopted in the year 1943. The same principle was adopted by the Constituent Assembly and I may take the privilege of reading from the reports of the Committee of the Constituent Assembly. It is at page 40. It says "due share to all minorities be guaranteed: in All India and provincial services, the claims of minorities shall be kept in view in making the appointments to these services consistently with the consideration of efficiency of administration". The expression used is "Due share guaranteed".

Therefore, my submission is this. Are these Buddhists not a distinct community? Are these Buddhists not a distinct minority community deserving these safeguards? This is a legitimate question to which the Government must give a reply. I am quite sure a reply cannot be in the negative. The reply must be in the affirmative.

I need not speculate over the position that the Government is going to take with regard to this resolution. But I would like to tell the Government and the hon. Members in this House that when the principle is accepted, the principle cannot be turned down. It is no ground for the good parents to say that the child when it was born was legitimate but when the child grows up and attains a majority, it is illegitimate and it is not theirs. The Union Government cannot take that position so far as this principle is concerned.

I hope that the Government will take quite a considerate and reasonable view of this matter. Perhaps I am hoping too much with regard to the attitude of the Union Government. I have great hopes and I believe that reason to some extent does prevail either in this House or in the Government headed by the Prime Minister, hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Even with all these hopes, I would like to deal with the position that the Government has taken on certain occasions when this matter was referred to in this hon. House. I had put a question. The question was whether the Scheduled Caste converted Buddhists are entitled for these safeguards. The answer given by the hon. Home Minister was in the negative. It was also stated that the Law Ministry was consulted. I am afraid that the position the Government has taken with the advantage of the Law Ministry is not correct. It is absolutely absurd. I say so because of this. Whatever provisions are there in this country or in other countries, this attitude goes directly contrary to what the Government is saying. I will tell you briefly what is the trend with regard to such matters in two sets when the people get converted.

Take for instance an Act which was passed ago—hundred of years ago. It is the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850. It is also called the Freedom of Religion Act. Formerly, when a person converted from one faith to another or from one caste to another, there was a kind of forfeiture. That was prevented by this Act. That is to say a change of caste and change of religion was made absolutely permissible. The rights ceased to be forfeited. There are a number of rulings by several High

Courts that in such circumstances, there is no forfeiture of the rights of inheritance or, in case it is a conversion of woman, of the woman's right to maintenance; or if it is a case with regard to the custody of the child, about the child's custody. But if it may not be sufficient to convince this hon. House as well as the Government. I would like to point out to the Government what is the position in other countries on this matter, namely, whether there is any relationship between religion and any right including political rights. I take the liberty, Sir, of reading certain provisions from a book called *Constitutional Precedents*. In article 49 of the Constitution of Switzerland it has been provided:

> "The exercise of civic or political rights may not be limited by ecclesiastical or religious requirements or conditions of any kind whatsoever."

It is true that the word used here is "may" but, at the same time, there are the words "conditions of any kind whatsoever".

Then, turning to the Constitution of Germany, in article 136 of their Constitution it has been provided:

> "Civil and political rights and duties shall be neither conditioned upon, nor restricted by, the exercise of religious freedom."

And, further,

> "The enjoyment of civil and political rights shall be independent of religious belief."

The important expression is that these rights including political rights are independent of the religious belief.

Now I turn to Yugoslovia. There also in article 11 of their Constitution the provision is:

> "The enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of the exercise of religion."

Again, in article 9 of the Constitution of Finland it has been provided:

> "Profession of religion or the fact of belonging to no religion shall have no influence upon the rights and duties of Finnish citizens."

Are these provisions sufficient to convince this hon. House the fact that there is no relationship whatever between any right, including the political rights, and the religious faith? Therefore, the reply that the Government has given is not only absurd and untenable but even, I must say—and I may be forgiven for that—it is a stupid reply. Only a stupid Government can give such a reply, and that is why I would like Government to reconsider the whole position.

Then I would like to deal with what other hon. Ministers have said. The hon. Prime Minister has not said anything on the floor of this House. I wanted something from him. But during the course of his correspondence with Shri Valisinha, Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society, it is true he has given expression to his views. In that correspondence he says that he has no desire to penalise the Buddhists. We Buddhists are very grateful to him. If that is the intention nobody will be so much grateful as we are. But, whether that is the intention is the question. I think the Prime Minister will carry his wishes if he so desires. In the same correspondence he says: "We are bound by the Constitution". That is correct. But, at the same time, he says: "There is difficulty in changing the Constitution". Sir, I take the liberty of reading this correspondence because it has been published; otherwise I would not have read it. He says:

> "The Government are, however, bound by the Constitution, and...."

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): May I know what the hon. Member is reading from?

Mr. Chairman: I remember the hon. Member telling the House that it is a letter from the Prime Minister to Shri Valisinha.

Shri B. C. Kamble: It is a letter from the Prime Minister. I can give a copy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Documents are always quoted without their copies being put on the Table. Yesterday many things were quoted by the Minister without placing copies on the Table.

Mr. Chairman: The genuineness of documents is always there. Once I get an assurance from the hon Member, that will do. I take it that the hon. Member has got the document from which he is reading

Shrimati Alva: May I know the date of the letter?

Shri B. C. Kamble: The letter is dated 31st July, 1957. In that letter he says:

> "As you know, it is not possible to change the Constitution without going through certain elaborate process. If, however, the Government violate the Constitution even for good purposes the matter would go to the High Court and to the Supreme Court."

I am grateful that he has kept an open mind. I feel that he is desirous of changing the Constitution. His only difficulty is that the matter may be taken up to High Court or Supreme Court.

To him I would like to submit only this. See the case of Negroes in America. That is a sufficinet example because in America three constitutional amendments out of the 22 amendments to their Constitution were made to protect the Negro minority. Five major laws were made and as many as 400 anti-discrimination and anti-bias laws were enacted in order to protect the Negroes. Has any single law been made in order to protect these Buddhists? Why is it that the Prime Minister is hesitating, if he is so convinced, to bring an amending Bill even to the Constitution? I think that will be a great act which will go deep into the history for his truthfulness, about his attitude towards the Buddhists.

However, the Prime Minister has also to maintain that which has been maintained in this House by the Home Minister, that these concessions are given to the Scheduled Castes—and when you cease to be a Scheduled Caste you cannot get these concessions. I am afraid, this kind of argument is not tenable. I want to aske whether it is to the caste or religion that these concessions are given. What is the nexus? What is the crux? To me it appears the crux is not the religion or caste at all. It is the discrimination which flows from it, and in order to prevent that discrimination these safeguards are to be given. This act of discrimination flows not from the Scheduled Caste people or the converted Buddhists, but it flows from the hearts of other caste Hindus who are highly placed and who feel that these inferior human beings should not come up. So it is a remedy, a guarantee against the irrational attitude that is taken up by others. It has no relation with caste, it has no relation with religion. Therefore, this position must be correctly understood by the Government and such more so by the Prime Minister.

The hon. Home Minister also gave a reply. He said here when he was replying to the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands: "I have to administer the mandate of this House. The law is clear." I am so sorry that he has misled the House. Where is the law? The law is there with regard to the Scheduled Castes. Where is the law about the Buddhists? What was the reason for him to mislead the House by saying: "I have to administer the law and carry the

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

mandate of the House." It is a wrong thing. It is misleading the House. It is an injustice done to the House.

* * * *

It is not proper.

* * * *

It is a fact that there is no law regarding the Buddhists.

* * * *

Therefore, my point is this. State the position categorically. They should be quite fair to these people: There is also a likely argument—I have heard about it—that if the concessions and safeguards would be granted to the Buddhists then it will amount to discrimination between religions and religions. I am anticipating this kind of an argument. Again, I am afraid, this will be a wrong argument. We are not asking for the Buddhists alone. We are asking for the community which is just helpless in being discriminated against. That is the crux of the problem; not because we are Buddhists, but because we are discriminated against. Let any community profit and that community is entitled for the safeguards.

Then, it is quite possible that it may be said "how to schedule them?" I say they may be scheduled as Buddhists, so long as the other castes have not been converted to the Buddhist faith. The difficulty does not arise at all. At the most they could be described as Buddhists (converted from the Scheduled Castes)—the other words being put in brackets. That is sufficient. That is to say, barring those articles which refer to the reservation of seats in the legislature, with regard to the other articles, namely, article 335 and article 46, these people, as Buddhists, without being humbled down, can be scheduled in the Constitution. That is my submission. This can be done or this cannot be done. I am quite sure that this can be done but only when the Government will change its philosophy and conception of a Government. The Government has got to change the philosophy and conception in the progressive way towards equality, towards enlightenment and not against equality or enlightenment.

It is already given under article 16(4) of the Constitution which reads as follows:

Whether the Union Government have power to do so?

> "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State".

That is to say, the Government is already empowered. Therefore, when it has accepted the principle, the Government cannot refuse to accept the principle embodied in this resolution.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and to this House two factors, and those factors are, in case the Government rejects this resolution, what is likely to happen. I do not bother personally what is going to happen to it today or later on. But I must indicate the possibility and that possibility is arising out of two factors which are taken into consideration. One is of oppression and the other of religion. This community may develop, then, into a kind of nationality. Let there be a compromise now. Otherwise, if the political oppression will continue, and it is continuing, then, I am afraid that—of course at that time we may not be alive also—it will take such a form that it will be impossible to erase, the development of that nationality. That may happen.

In this connection, I may read out a small portion with regard to what happens when there is oppression. I am reading from the book Nationality by Bernard Joseph. He says as follows about oppression:

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

"The influence of oppression on the development of nationalities in modern times was analogous. Professor Zimmern says, 'in Europe nationality is an instinct which has been stung into morbid and acute self-consciousness by political oppression.' The essential elements of nationality may exist though the sentiment of nationality be entirely dormant, and it is by stirring this dormant sentiment into wakefulness that oppression renders aid in the process of the formation of nationality".

Similarly, the factor of religion is there. What we want is the eradiction of the bitterness. And as the Prime Minister is so much fond of the co-existence, we want peaceful co-existence. If we cannot be assimilated, allow us to live separately and let us have the principle of co-existence. Therefore, I have moved this resolution.

There are certain people who say,—and I have also heard from the Prime Minister,—that there is some politics here. The Prime Minister has written a letter which is addressed to our group leader, Shri B. K. Gaikwad. He says that people say there may be some politics in it. I am not able to understand what is meant by this. Just as Hindus, Christians and Muslims have all politics, the same way, the Buddhists must have politics. I am not able to understand what is meant by this. But then I am quite sure of the one thing. That thing is, there is close relationship between religion and politics.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): When there is mass conversion, politics can be suspect. If it is an individual conversion, then on that theosophy or something like that, there is no fear of politics.

Shri B. C. Kamble: One may suspect that all these are dacoits. Suspect has no meaning. It must be reasonable. It must be argued and the facts must be given. You may suspect many things. I am not concerned with suspecting, and I am not concerned with things which make no sense.

Shri C. K. Nair: This is a quality which we welcome—that politics is there. But that is a quite different thing. The fear is created because of the mass conversion.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I would like to tell the House what is the purpose of this conversion. The purpose of the conversion is to eradicate the evil of caste. We are very much afraid that in this country there will be a kind of civil war between caste and caste. I am quite sure that the incidents at Ramanathapuram give sufficient illustration to this. That is a sufficient indication of what is going to happen and what is happening. I think all the hon. Members will agree that they want equality, and if equality is to be sustained, caste must go. Therefore in order that caste must go Lord Buddha's religion came, a religion where the caste distinctions are not maintained. That is the one purpose for which you have to accept this resolution.

Secondly, the other purpose is, how to eradicate it? I have put a question.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has very nearly reached the 30-minute mark. I request him to bear that in mind. There are a number of other Members wishing to speak.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I shall end within five minutes. I have put a question, namely, "in how many towns, cities and villages, the practice of untouchability is abolished? That question was not admitted. I was told that if the answer was given, it would mean that in all those villages, towns and cities, untouchability was still practised which is against article 17 of the Constitution which declares that untouchability is abolished, which in turn means that the whole of the administration is going against the Constitution. If it is the other way about, and if it is said that there is no untouchability in any vil-

lage, town or city, the question arises as to why the law and the statute for the Harijans—the Harijan law—should be there. Where is the necessity for it? Scrap it. Let it go.

Therefore, the simple thing is this. The conception with regard to the removal of untouchability is not clear before the Government. It cannot be clear. Untouchability will go only when the very basic crux of the society which is based on inequality of castes goes. Otherwise not. Spend any amount. That is of no purpose. This is the second reason. There is no political purpose at all. As a matter of fact, to eschew the political purpose, we are giving up the political rights. The seats in the legislature relate to political rights. The rights we are seeking are not political rights at all. They are non-political rights and safeguards. Therefore, to suspect that thing is wrong.

Finally, I would like to appeal to this House in this way. This is the House of the People which also means a House of justice. This is the very essential character of the Houses of Parliament. I am saying this on the authority of May, who has written the book called *Parliamentary Practice*. I think many times this House has completely ignored many things and only on the technicalities the speeches are made. I say that this is not only an essential character of this House but an inseparable character of this House and its simple meaning is, if there is any injustice and the House is convinced that there is an injustice, then ways and means must be found. That is the meaning that attaches to the House of justice. If the ways and means are not found, then it is not a House of justice at all. We will destroy the very foundation upon which the House of the People is created. That is why my prayer to the hon. Members of this House and to you, Sir, is that this modest resolution should be accepted by the House. But if that is not the attitude taken by Government, I perfectly concede that the Government have a big majority—I do not want to describe it as 'brute majority' as it is sometimes described—but then because of the strength of the majority, they can swallow us. Still, I would like to tell them that the Government will not be able to digest it for the simple reason that the whole trouble is that all these masses are enlightened now. They are helpless no doubt and have no means, but they are enlightened; that is the whole difficulty. Otherwise, they can be kept down.

I may end my speech by making a reference to what the Prime Minister has said. He said that the head of of our country must be held up in respect. Do the hon. Members of this House want the people's heads also to be up or do they want the people to be suppressed down? Therefore, my humble submission is, do not perpetuate this untouchability in the name of the Scheduled Castes and others. Expecting that good grace would spread, I have moved this resolution and I hope that the Government and this honourable House will help all the communities to hold in self-respect their heads erect.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards, except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes and recommends that Government should bring suitable legislation to amend the Constitution, if necessary."

I have got a list of speakers before me and I request them to confine themselves to the 15 minute-limit. I have got the list prepared by the Deputy Speaker. Mr. Dige will now speak and then Mr. Yajnik.

Shri Dige (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to support the resolution moved by my learned friend, Mr. Kamble and to say a few words regarding this matter. Our Constitution gurantees equality among people, but really speaking, our present Gov-

[Shri Dige]

ernment has failed to achieve the goal of abolition of untouchability. The Scheduled Castes people are still there in many parts of the country facing the grave consequences of the caste system in the society. When the Scheduled Castes people say that Government has failed or is unable to redress their grievances, they have tried themselves to remove the so-called barriers of the caste system in present day society by embracing Buddhism, which is the only religion which abolishes all differences among the different groups of people.

The Scheduled Castes people have been successful in achieving a novel achievement and today we find that about one crore of people have embraced Buddhism and this number is increasing day by day rapidly. But the fact remains that they are still in minority and therefore they need protection. As they are m minority in every village, the caste Hindus are trying to oppress them, as they have converted to Buddhism. I may cite an example. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the news item published in a Bombay weekly by name *Prabudha Bharat* dated 23rd November, 1957 under the heading "Attack on the new Buddhists in villages". The village mentioned is Akambe village, Koregaon taluk, North Satara district. By going through this news, even a layman can say how much oppression is being done by the caste Hindus on those who have embracced Buddhism It shows clearly how much malice those caste Hindus have, because they know that by embracing Buddhism, those people have to be treated on a par with them. This will show that caste Hindus never like the idea of upliftment of the new Buddhists. For this reason, the Hindus will always try to suppress the new Buddhists in every possible way.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The new Buddhist people are mostly uneducated, but they are trying to cope up with the present day changing circumstances. Therefore, Government should give all kinds of facilities to the new Buddhists because they still require those facilities which were previously given to them when they were Scheduled Castes for their further development. The new Buddhists are also part of the society and their development means the development of the society as a whole. The new Buddhists cannot compete with those who are in a better position. Therefore, I would suggest that they should be given the facilities of reserve seats in the services and they should also be given facilities for their education.

I may also point out that since the Scheduled Castes people have embraced Buddhism, they are considered by the Government as being among the category of the other backward classes, thereby depriving them of the rights enjoyed by them hitherto. It is unjust on the part of Government to snatch away the rights mainly due to the fact that they have embraced Buddhism. They have embraced Buddhism for no other reason except to help the Government in solving the age-old problem of untouchability.

Therefore, I would once again warn the Government that if they do not take any steps to safeguard the interests of the new Buddhists and give them the facilities and privileges which they hitherto enjoyed, there will be a lot of heart-burning and discontentment among one section of the society, which is injurious to the society as a whole

I fully support the resolution.

16 hrs.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I support this Resolution, not only because I see the justice of this Resolution, but because I have been interested in the uplift and the education of the children of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for more than 30 years past.

Now what is the question before us? The question is a simple one. The question is: whether in view of the words of article 46 of the Constitution and the other article which defines the castes and tribes that are to be treated as Scheduled Castes, the advantages and benefits that have been accruing to them up till now shall or shall not continue on the conversion of the father to another faith.

The statute, that is to say, article 46 of the Constitution lays down the duty of the State. It says:

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes..."

This is a duty binding on the Central Government. Then, the second article, that is, article 341 says:

> "The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be."

These people who have been converted recently to Buddhism—I am speaking as a non-Scheduled Caste person—these people have been registered from their birth as members of the Scheduled Castes. They have been treated and their children have been treated as members of the Scheduled Castes right up to a few months ago. What has happened since then that can deprive them of the right, that has already accrued to them since their birth, according to the notification under this Constitution? Has any overt act been done by these men of the Scheduled Castes? Has any document been registered by them and submitted either to a Collector or to any revenue authority or to any court that can possibly take them out of the purview of the Schedule of the said article?

Maybe, these friends, these followers of Dr. Ambedkar have, under his advice and guidance and under his inspiration, proclaimed their new faith in Buddhism. May I ask: has not Buddhism been taken as a part of the Aryan religion in many ways? Has not Buddha avatar also been taken as one of the avatars of God? Dharma chakra, that idea we have taken from Buddhism. Asoka chakra is enshrined in our flag.

Do we despise Buddhism? Have we not far greater affinity with Buddhism than with any other religion in the world? Because our friends, under the guidance of a great son of India, Dr. Ambedkar, one of the makers, if not the maker of the Constitution, have taken to that religion that is professed today by the largest majority in the world, shall we, on that account, exclude them from the benefits that have accrued to them from their very birth?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): There seems to be a misapprehension. The definition section, that is, article 366, defines "Scheduled Castes". It says:

> "'Scheduled Castes' means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution."

To say that they are excluded on account of religion is not correct.

Shri Yajnik: I couldn't catch you.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You said that simply because they became Buddhists, they were excluded.

Shri Yajnik: There is nothing about religion here that I can see. Maybe, they are reformers and they have new faith in their hearts. I challenge even the Law Ministry to show how any person, because he has proclaimed some religion in a public meeting, or

[Shri Yajnik]

he is going about preaching a new faith and a new religion, how can he be possibly excluded from the rights that have accrued to him on his very birth? That is my first contention.

Secondly, should justice be tampered with equity? After all, as the Prime Minister has said....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the children of those who are converted to this belief?

Shri Yajnik: That is another point and it is an important point. At the moment, it is an important question in the Bombay State. There we have the largest number of these convert friends. There the position is that the education of children under 18 or under 21 is vitally affected today.

A child, when he was born, has been inscribed in the municipal rolls as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. The father has changed his religion. The Law Minister may say that the father is excluded from such rights. But what about the child? I say that this matter has been completely overlooked. A child cannot change his religion. After all, under the age of 18 or 21, nobody can change the religion when the child is born as a Scheduled Caste. With all respect to my Buddhist friends, I would say as a non-Scheduled Caste citizen of India that we would be committing the greatest breach of this Constitution and trampling upon the privileges of children under 18, millions of children of these Scheduled Caste people, who cannot possibly change the religion. They can convert themselves. But how can their children be deprived of their rights?

I am sorry to set out before you the procedure that has been followed by the Bombay State, the most inquisitorial procedure. When children go to school, forms are given to them. Directions have been sent to me. As the Director of a Backward Class hostel, I received a notice from our benign Government of Bombay, asking me to take jolly good care to see that no children, no Buddhist children, children of Buddhists who were born as caste Hindus, that is to say, the Scheduled Castes people are admitted. That means, it wants to assure himself that no children of the new converts should get the benefits of the free education and free boarding that is given in my hostel. It is a matter of shame. I understand on the highest authority, most reliable authority that circulars are sent to Headmasters and all the boardings and their heads are asked to make inquisitorial enquiries into, not the change of religion of the child, but into the change of religion of the parents of these children. If they are honest enough to say, we have converted ourselves then,—it has no sanction in law, I think that document is worth nothing—even so, the Bombay Government proceeds immediately to deprive the children of all these benefits of free boarding, free education, free fees. Fee is also very important, because fees are not easily found any they are rising every day. They are deprivd of all their benefits by a flat of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not of the Bombay Government. The hon. Member should not lose sight of the law that we passed ourselves.

Shri Yajnik: The children are not affected by the law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is different. If it is decided here, that this is the interpretation, the Bombay Government has only to implement that.

Shri Yajnik: I am coming from the Bombay State. I see it in the Bombay State. I think I am perfectly right in saying how they are proceeding. I do not know how they are proceeding elsewhere in the implementation of the new interpretation of the Act that they have got before them from the Centre.

With that, I come to the other point. This matter has been brought up before the Home Ministry. The Home

Ministry took legal advice and according to the advice that they got, they have written to all the State Governments that under the law, they may not be entitled to all the privileges that they used to get up till now ....

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it public knowledge: the advice of the Central Government to the Government of Bombay?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps this was an answer given by the Home Minister in the House.

An Hon. Member: He said so here.

Shri Yajnik: There is more to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister declared it here in the House.

Shri Yajnik: I know that something has happened behind the screen....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what the hon. Member objects. Behind the screen things may not be disclosed.

Shri Yajnik: It is not a very great secret. I venture to say that in spite of the fact that the legal interpretation of the section as given by the Home Minister stands, the Home Ministry—I would not make it a personal matter—has advised the Bombay Government—I know about the Bombay Government; I think it applies to all the Governments—to continue the benefits that have accrued to the children at least so far as free education and free boarding facilities are concerned.

Questions have been put in the Bombay Assembly—I know about it and therefore, you will excuse me if I mention Bombay Government again—and the answer has been given that they have received advice to the effect that they should extend or they should continue to extend all the benefits that have accrued to the children in the matter of education up till now. But, the Minister in the Bombay State says, I have not received a directive. What is a directive? What is an advice?

An Hon. Member: A directive is binding.

Shri Yajnik: My humble request to the Home Ministry and the Central Government is this. Shri B. C. Kamble may talk in fighting terms. He is entitled to do so according to his lights. I humbly request the Government to send a genuine directive in the manner of an earnest advice to continue to give all the benefits and privileges that have accrued to the children under 18, because, I believe the Government would have to look into the legal implications of the status of the children under eighteen, though their fathers or their parents may have changed their religion. That is a question of law. I invite the attention of the Central Government to this question of the legal status of the children. In view of their tender age and their difficult circumstances and the possibility of interruption of their education due to the loss of the privileges and benefits that they have got up till now, I would request that the Central Government once again send a stronger advice, a stronger directive as is possible under this Constitution to see that the State Governments continue to give the benefits and privileges at least as far as education of the minor children is concerned.

I second the proposition.

श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक (भंडारा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव जो यहां पर लाया गया है, इस पर मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा है और वह इसलिये कि कुछ दिन पूर्व यहां पर गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो भाषण दिया था, उस में इस सवाल के सम्बन्ध में पूरी पूरी जानकारी थी। परन्तु आज यह सवाल एक विशेष प्रस्ताव के रूप में यहां पर पुनः उपस्थित किया गया है।

हम ने अपने विधान के द्वारा यहां पर एक सैकुलर स्टेट स्थापित की है और उस के

[श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक]

अनुसार हम किसी भी एक विशेष धर्म को कोई विशेष संरक्षण नहीं दे सकते हैं। तो फिर यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जिन लोगो ने बौद्ध धर्म को ग्रहण किया है, उन को विशेष प्रकार के संरक्षण दे कर हम सैकुलर स्टेट की नीति के खिलाफ कैसे जा सकते हैं। हमारे विधान का आर्टिकल २७ इस प्रकार है :

"No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination."

मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि यदि बौद्ध धर्म के ग्रहण करने वाले लोगो की शिक्षा और ऐसी अन्य बातो के लिये लोगों से वसूल किए गए टैक्स में से खर्चा किया जाय, तो हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर इस देश मे ऐसा आन्दोलन हो और लोग यह कहें कि हम इस बात के लिये टैक्स नही दे सकते कि सरकार उस का उपयोग किसी एक धर्म को पनपाने के लिये करे। मेरा कहना यह है कि हम किसी एक धर्म को इस प्रकार का विशेष संरक्षण नही दे सकते है। यदि ऐसा किया गया, तो कल चल कर यह बात भी उपस्थित हो सकती है कि जिन अस्पृश्य भाइयो ने बुद्ध धर्म के सिवा दूसरे धर्म—जैसे ईसाई, मुस्लिम या अन्य कोई धर्म—को अपनाया है, वे भी कहे कि चूकि हमारी परिस्थिति मे कोई तबादला नही हुआ है, इस लिये हम को भी वही सहूलियते दी जाये, जैसी बौद्ध लोगो को दी जाती हैं।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन साफ तौर से बता दिया था कि हम लोग अपने विधान के खिलाफ नही जा सकते है और उसके अनुसार केवल उन्ही लोगो को वे फैसिलिटीज मिल सकती है, जो कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की व्याख्या के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। परन्तु वे जो नए बौद्ध लोग हैं, विधान के अनुसार उनको वे फैसिलिटीज नहीं दी जा सकती हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि वे सामाजिक या आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और वे एक पिछड़ा वर्ग है, इस नाते तो उन को सहूलियतें दी जा सकती हैं, परन्तु शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के नाम पर उन को सहूलियतें नही मिल सकती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि आज तक इन लोगों को अस्पृश्य कहा जाता है, वह उन्हें कहा नहीं जाना चाहिये और उन के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है, वह नही होना चाहिये और अस्पृश्यता के निवारण के लिये और जातीयता को नष्ट करने की दृष्टि से इस नए धर्म को कुछ अस्पृश्य भाइयो ने अपनाया है। उसके सम्बन्ध में तो मुझे कुछ कहना नही है। परन्तु अस्पृश्यता और जातीयता को समाप्त कर देने के लिये उन्होने इस नए धर्म को अपनाया है, तो फिर मेरी समझ में नही आता कि अस्पृश्यता और जातीयता के नाम पर अलग अलग सहूलियतें मागने का कौन सा कारण है। वे सहूलियतें मांग सकते हैं अपने आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन को बता कर, परन्तु कुछ दिन पूर्व वे हिन्दू थे, और जब वे हिन्दू थे, तो वे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स थे, आज वे बुद्धिस्ट हो गए है, इस लिये उन को फैसिलिटीज दी जानी चाहिये, यह कारण नही हो सकता है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया था, मै उस का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं और इस प्रस्ताव का आज वह पूर्ण उत्तर हो सकता है।

अब मैं कुछ दूसरी बातें आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। कुछ अस्पृश्य भाइयो में इन्फीरियारिटी कम्पलैक्स—निम्न भावना—था, उस को दूर करने की दृष्टि से भी शायद यह धर्म-परिवर्तन किया गया होगा, परन्तु वह भावना किस रूप में दूर हो गई है, उसकी मै मिसाल दूगा। कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने अपने

निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र का दौरा किया। अनेक लोगों से मैंने अनेक प्रकार की बातें सुनीं। जो लोग पहले अस्पृश्य थे—हिन्दू थे—और जो बाद में बौद्ध हो गए, उन लोगों का, जो लोग बौद्ध नहीं हुए हैं, उन के प्रति जो आचारण है, उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान देंगे, तो आप को अजीब बातें नजर आयेंगी। गैर बौद्ध—भाई—सवर्ण पहिले भी और आज भी अस्पृश्यता का पालन करते हैं और अस्पृश्यता का मतलब यह है कि उन लोगों को मानव-सम्बन्ध से दूर रखना। मैंने कम से कम अपनी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में या अपने क्षेत्र में यह देखा कि अगर कोई गैरबौद्ध किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के दरवाजे से गुजरता है, जो कि बौद्ध-धर्म को अपना चुका है, तो वह व्यक्ति वहां पर पानी छिड़क देता है ताकि वह जगह साफ हो जाये। अगर कोई गैरबौद्ध इन बौद्धों के स्पर्श में आता है, तो ये लोग नहा लेते हैं, इस लिये कि वह स्पर्श उन को कुछ अशुद्ध कर देता है। ये बातें कुछ ठीक हैं, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। अस्पृश्यता का निवारण करने के लिये जब ये लोग एक अलग धर्म को स्वीकार करते हैं, फिर वही लोग बौद्धों और गैरबौद्धों में इस प्रकार की अस्पृश्यता मानने लगते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि बम्बई राज्य के महाराष्ट्रीय हिस्से को अगर छोड़ दिया जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी जगहों में ज्यादा लोग बौद्ध नहीं हुए हैं। मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई राज्य के महाराष्ट्रीय हिस्से में भी एक विशिष्ट जाति के—जो कि कामले जी की जाति है—एक ज्यादा हिस्से ने बौद्ध धर्म को ग्रहण किया है, परन्तु उस जाति का भी बहुत सा हिस्सा है, जिसने बौद्ध धर्म ग्रहण नहीं किया है।

जिन लोगों ने बौद्ध धर्म को ग्रहण किया है, वे दूसरी ग़ैरबौद्ध जातियों के लोगों के हाथों का पानी नहीं पीते हैं, उन को नल या कुएं पर पानी नहीं देते हैं, उनसे रोटी और बेटी का व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं और उनसे ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं, जिस-का आरोप सामान्य हिन्दू समाज पर अस्पृश्यों के सम्बन्ध में लगाया जाता है। इस प्रकार की बातें करने वाले लोगों के लिये यदि फ़ैसि-लिटीज़ दी जायें, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह राजनीतिक बातों के लिये फैसिलिटीज़ देना होगा या नहीं होगा। इस दृष्टि से ही इस प्रस्ताव पर ठीक ढंग से विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं आप के ध्यान में और लाना चाहता हूं। जो नये बौद्ध लोग हैं, वे बुद्ध के तत्व और उसकी शिक्षा के अनुसार चलें और शान्ति और अहिंसा के मार्ग का अनुसरण करें, तो ठीक है। परन्तु आम तौर से जो प्रचार होता है, या उनके नेता जो बातें कहते हैं, जैसे कि कुछ बातें कोर्ट में भी गईं, जिसके कारण कुछ लोग दंडित भी हुए यह गलत है। हिन्दुओं के देवी देवताओं के लिये गाली गलौज करना, उनके धर्म ग्रंथों की डिसरेस्पेक्ट करना, या इस प्रकार की और बातें कहना खुले आम, जिससे जातीयता की भावना ज्यादा बढ़े, मेरा खयाल है भगवान् बुद्ध का मार्ग नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय : अगर वह भगवान् बुद्ध के शिष्य नहीं हुए, तब तो उनको यह हक दिये ही जाने चाहियें।

श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक : इस प्रकार की बातें आम तौर से हो रही हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार की बात करने के लिये उन-को सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहियें।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे आज बहुत खुशी है यह देख कर कि हमारी तवज्जह आज बुद्धिज्म की तरफ जा रही है। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर देश इस को समझे तो हमारे यहां कास्ट, बिरादरी वगैरह के झगड़ों में भी बहुत कमी हो जायगी। आज जिस

[श्रीमती उमा मेहरू]

भाई ने यहां पर यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उन-को भी मुबारकबाद देती हूं, इसलिये कि आज हमारा देश बुद्धिज्म की तरफ जा रहा है और जिन लोगों को हमने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और अछूत कर के रक्खा था आज वही देश में लीड ले रहे हैं। आज वह देश में सामने आये हैं और देश को दिखा रहे है कि बुद्धिज्म से ही देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

मैं बहुत देर से उन का व्याख्यान सुन रही थी। लेकिन उसको सुनने के बाद मै समझ नहीं सकी कि वह इस त्याग और सच्चे धर्म को कहां तक ग्रहण कर सके हैं। आज जो वह वह कहते है इस हाउस के अन्दर कि अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन को बदलो, तो वह तो इस धर्म के आगे कोई भी चीज नहीं है। उन्हों ने तरह तरह की बातें अमेंडमेंट लाने के लिये कही। उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टरो की पूजा भी की और बताया कि कैसी कैसी चीजें खुद प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने रक्खी और क्या क्या बातें हुई। जब मैंने उनकी बातें को सुना तभी मुझे शंका हुई और मैंने सोचा कि खड़ी हो कर यहां बोलू। जो भी आदमी बुद्धिज्म को मंजूर करता है या जो सच्चा बुद्धिस्ट होता है उसकी जबान, उस के विचार, उस की हर चीज पवित्र होती है। लेकिन कोई बुद्धिज्म का झंडा ले कर फिर पालिटिक्स मे पडे तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह बुद्धिज्म को कितना लाभ पहुंचा सकता है।

मुझे अपने भाई से कहना है कि अगर उन्होने दिल से बुद्धिज्म को मंजूर किया है, तो आखिर क्यों उन्होंने ऐसा किया है? इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो कास्ट हिन्दू कहलाते थे उन्होने उन पर बहुत अत्याचार किया, उनको अपवित्र समझा। और इसी-लिये आज उन्होंने अपनी शुद्धि की है। जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई बहनें है, वह अब बुद्धिस्ट हो जाते है तो कास्ट हिन्दू उनको गले से लगा लेते हैं। वह उनको गले से लगाने के बाद कहते हैं कि जैसे हम हैं वैसे ही तुम हो। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझती कि क्यों उन के दिलों में यह शंका होती है और वह यह कहते हैं कि हम बुद्धिस्ट तो हुए हैं, लेकिन ब्रैकेट्स मे लिखो कि यह लोग पहले शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे। इसको मंजूर करो और यह भी लिखो कि इनको अधिकार ज्यादा मिलगे। मैं इन भाइयों से कहती हूं अगर वह बुद्धिस्ट हुए है और उनको वही अधिकार मिलते हैं जो हम सब को मिलते हैं तो कोई फर्क नहीं होगा। वह क्यों खास तौर पर कोई भी अधिकार मागें।

मुझे सरकार से भी कहना है कि सरकार तो सेकुलर स्टेट है, उसका कोई रिलीजन नही है, कोई धर्म नही है। उस को हर एक धर्म की इज्जत करना है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि जो देश के बच्चे हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ही नही, गरीब अमीर सब के लिये फ्री एजुकेशन हो। लेकिन जो गरीब बच्चे हों, किसी भी कास्ट के हों, किसी भी धर्म के हो, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उन सब को पढाई की फैसि-लिटीज दे। हमारी सरकार को भी यह करना है, बम्बई की सरकार को भी करना है। मैं अपने भाई से यह कहने खड़ी हुई हूं कि उनको इस तरह का खयाल नही करना चाहिये कि चकि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे और अब उनकी शुद्धि हुई है तो अब फिर उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का लिखा जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अगर हम बुद्धिस्ट होते हैं और बुद्धिस्ट होने के बाद इस धर्म को हम मंजूर करते हैं और उस धर्म को समझते हुए फिर हम संसार में कहें कि हमें सेफगार्ड्स दो तो यह यहां तक ठीक है? हमारे भाई ने पश्चिमी मुल्कों की चर्चा की। हमें बताया कि क्या क्या चीजें वहां हैं। वहां पर कैसे कैसे एजुकेशन वगैरह होती है। मैं

उनको बतलाऊं कि पश्चिमी मुल्कों में और हमारे मुल्क में बहुत भेद है। हमारा समाज अभी तंग खयाली का है अभी हम उस में से निकल रहे हैं। हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हम जितनी उन्नति करेंगे हममें भी वही खूबियां आ जाएंगी। जब तक तंग खयालात हैं तब तक ऐसे ही हमारा गुजारा हो सकता है। पश्चिमी मुल्कों से हमें मिला ना एक फुजूल सी बात है। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कह दूं कि अभी उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट के बारे में जिक्र किया। "फिलासफी आफ कंसेप्शन" की बातें कहीं। क्यों यह सब बातें हुई गवर्नमेंट की इस फिलासफी को समझना है। मैं आज साफ कह दूं कि हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट है वह सेकुलर स्टेट की है उसका किसी तरह का धर्म नहीं है। वह फिलासफी को खूब समझती है। मगर उसकी इन्सानियत की फिलासफी है यानी हर एक को इन्सान समझना और इन्सानियत के साथ बर्ताव करना।

हमारे भाई श्री इंदुलाल जी भी बोले। उन्होंने भी ई बातें कहीं। बम्बई गवर्नमेंट के बारे में भी उन्होंने कुछ चर्चा की। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बिहाइन्ड दि स्क्रीन की बहुत सी बातें जानते हैं। वह जानते होंगे मैं तो नहीं जानती कि अपनी सरकार बिहाइन्ड दि स्क्रीन क्या बातें करती है। अगर मैं सी० आई० डी० काम करूं तो शायद जान सकूं लेकिन यह कहना कि हमारी सरकार जो है वह पता नहीं क्या सलाह देती है और बम्बई की सरकार क्या करती है यह हमारे भाई श्री इंदुलाल जी के लिए कहना जरा ठीक नहीं है। वे जुर्ग भी हैं और ऐसी बातों में उन्हें नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए हम दिलो जान से सब कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हमारे भाई हमारे पास बुद्धिस्ट हो कर आते हैं उनको मैं विश्वास दिलाती हूं कि हम और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बिल्कुल एक हैं कोई फर्क नहीं है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का होना न होना, हम इन्सानों का बनाया हुआ कायदा है, यह भगवान् की बनाई हुई चीज नहीं है। भगवान ने किसी भी जीव को जात पांत लेकर नहीं भेजा है, हमने ही उसे बनाया है और हम ही उसे खत्म करेंगे।

अगर आज हमारे भाई बुद्धिस्ट होते हैं तो बुद्धिस्ट फिलासफी पर अमल करें। हम भी उसे जानते हैं। मेहरबानी करके उसके आइडियल्स को देखें जो कि इतने पवित्र हैं। उनको मंजूर करें और गन्दी पालिटिक्स में बुद्धिज्म को ला कर न फेंकें।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि अब आप को हमारा विचार मालूम हो गया है। आप मेहरबानी करके अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें।

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I really sympathise with my hon. friend Shri B. C. Kamble who has tabled this resolution, and I really regret...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Members to be brief, because the Minister has to reply and Shri B. C. Kamble also might have to say a few words.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have not spoken so far in the House. I had also given my name. In fact, I had given my name very much in advance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have got about a dozen names before me, and all cannot be allowed to speak.

Shri Thimmaiah: I regret that Shri B. C. Kamble should have thought that by going out of our fold, he would serve the community better. I could have very well understood if he had opposed the tyranny of the caste Hindus and their exploitation of the Scheduled Caste people, and I could also have appreciated it if he had fought against it, remaining within the fold.

[Shri Thimmaiah]

So far as I could understand, even after conversion, untouchability has not been eradicated. Shri B. C. Kamble never explained in his speech what exactly the object of the conversion was and why he wanted these safeguards. First of all, before dealing with this resolution, one has to understand the safeguards that have been provided for the Scheduled Caste people and also the reason why these safeguards have been provided. The Scheduled Caste people have been treated as untouchables in this country, and they have been so much suppressed that, they cannot come up to the level of others unless these safeguards are given. That is why these safeguards have been given.

Now, what is the object of this conversion? If it is to eradicate untouchablity, then let us know whether untouchability has been eradicated after conversion. If it is for the advancement of the community, let us know whether conversion has effected any advancement in the lives of the Scheduled Caste people As far as I understand, there is no change in the plight of our people even after their conversion. They have been treated as untouchables even after their conversion. If that is so, then what is the object of conversion? Is it political, economic or social? I cannot understand this conversion.

I really regret that people like Shri B. C. Kamble should try to mislead the illiterate mass of the Scheduled Caste people and effect mass conversion, which leads to nothing, and which will never improve the condition of the Scheduled Caste people at all. The Scheduled Caste people are still treated as untouchables even after conversion. Shri B. C. Kamble is not rendering service to the community or contributing to the solution of the problem of untouchability or the economic problem or the political problems of the Scheduled Caste people by converting them to Buddhism or to Christianity or to any other religion. On the other hand, by remaining among the Scheduled Castes, he can strengthen the hands of those who fight against social evils, who fight against untouchability and who work for the advancement of the Scheduled Caste people. If I remember correctly, the Prime Minister said that Dr. Ambedkar would be remembered as a symbol of revolt against social evils. But, of course, at a later stage, he started converting the Scheduled Caste people to Buddhism.

Now, even assuming that the safeguards are given to the converted Buddhists, it will involve a lot of complications, for those safeguards cannot be given to the converted Buddhists without sufficiently harming the interests of the Scheduled Caste people There are not only converted Buddhists, but there are also converted Christians and converted Muslims and others They also claim that they are also entitled for the safeguards If all of them claim the safeguards, then, naturally, the interests of the Scheduled Caste people suffer and Government cannot serve the Scheduled Caste people as they intend to do

Therefore, I submit that this resolution cannot be helpful either to the Scheduled Caste people or to the converted Buddhists It is not helpful to the converted Buddhists, because my hon. friend wants only safeguards excepting those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures.

The main safeguards in the Constitution are the political safeguards. With political power, you can help the people You can do a lot for the people with those political safeguards. But Shri Kamble does not want the main safeguards. He only wants other facilities like educational facilities, reservation of jobs in government service etc. Those are the other safeguards, other than reservation of seats in the legislatures.

If the conversion of the Scheduled Caste people to Buddhism is a revenge against Hinduism, I think Shri

Kamble could have very well kept quiet, without bringing forward this Resolution. I would have appreciated his independent spirit if he does not want any safeguards. But in the Resolution, he wants some safeguards but not some other safeguards.

Therefore, I would request the Mover of the Resolution that instead of going to Buddhism, he should—I request him as a friend—come back to the fold of the Scheduled Caste people. Let us be strengthened and let us advance together...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the sphere of the Resolution.

Shri Thimmaiah: That is true. But I request him to come back to us and work for the interest of the Scheduled Caste people.

Lastly, he said that by remaining in the Hindu fold we perpetuate untouchability. In the Indian society, untouchability exists in a hierarchical way It varies from caste to caste in degrees, but the Scheduled Caste people suffer the most So untouchability is there in some form or other. As Shri Balkrishna Wasnik said—if I ununderstood him correctly; he spoke in Hindi—the converted Buddhists cannot take water from their own brothers who are not Buddhists. So we see untouchability even there in certain degrees Hence, even by conversion, untouchability cannot vanish This is a common evil which we have to fight by common effort; it is not by sheer conversion, not by changing faith that we can get rid of social disabilities.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Nobody from our side is speaking. May I be permitted to ask a question of the Minister? Before the hon. Minister replies, will she clarify one point? Now a big agitation is going on in Kerala State under the auspices of the hon. Minister's party that all the facilities of the Scheduled Caste be extended to the converts of Scheduled Castes to Christianity. I should like the hon. Minister to clarify the position whether she is prepared to so extend the facilities.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): My friends started the agitation there...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allowed only one question.

Shri Maniyangadan: I wanted to clarify the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may convey it to the Minister and the Minister will clarify.

Shri Maniyangadam: I only want to clarify this It is true there is an agitation going on. The agitation is conducted by people who supported the Communist Party in the last elections believing their promise that this discrimination will be removed. After the Communist Party came to power, they did not fulfil that promise. So the agitation is conducted by those people.... (*Interruptions*)..

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It was part of the Communist Manifesto.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Resolution (*Laughter*). I do not know why there is so much mirth over it when I rise to oppose, because it is absolutely constitutional to oppose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps they expected otherwise Therefore, there is laughter.

An Hon. Member: It may be against her wishes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have a very short time.

Shrimati Alva: I heard the speech of the Mover very carefully and I looked for points that could find support from this side. But I could find none.

He quoted all kinds of matter, relevant and irrelevant, beginning with the Prime Minister's letter, going to the Constitutions of countries where

[Shrimati Alva]

there is no caste system. This is the only country where there is caste system and I am amazed when Shri Kamble argues here for 30 minutes and more to introduce the caste system into a religion which does not acknowledge the caste system. (*An Hon. Member*: That is wrong).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about Sikhs?

Shrimati Alva: That provision about the Sikhs was accepted by the Constituent Assembly, of which the hon. Member is aware.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not by the Constituent Assembly—I may correct her—but by *this Parliament, of which* she is a Member.

Shrimati Alva: I stand corrected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker This Parliament has passed that provision.

Shrimati Alva: "The Committee accepted unanimously the proposal made by the Sikh representatives that the following classes in East Punjab, namely....."

and then

"who suffer the same disability, in the list of Scheduled Castes....".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, the hon. Minister is right so far as those four castes are concerned, not the Sikhs generally.

Shrimati Alva: I am sorry; I stand corrected.

But today Shri Kamble by his mass conversion to Buddhism tries to get for the neo-Buddhists certain rights which are enjoyed because of certain social disabilities. But Buddhism does not accept caste system, nor does Christianity, nor does Islam In that sense, the Resolution itself is incomplete in so far as it applies only to Buddhists.

He admitted in his speech that we needed a human approach. It is indeed a human approach that we need for removing these evils that are existing in this country for centuries past. We are trying to eradicate them in the shortest possible time. But we do not want to give it a colour, as he with his mass conversion wants to make it political and then give up the political rights and demand some other rights. There certainly we do not agree with him.

Then he talked of being rational and giving to these neo-Buddhists certain rights which they normally did enjoy as Scheduled Castes. I do not know how our sins of yesterday are going to be washed away in the sunshine of tomorrow, unless we apply our hearts along with our minds.

This is a problem that needs a different approach It needs the approach of the heart more than that of the mind. If Shri Kamble and the rest of those who spoke of the Resolution could sit together and think that it is a matter of the heart, not so much of the mind, things would be different. The Government as a Government have made up their mind. We are a secular State and we want to give equality of rights and enjoyment of facilities and opportunities to everybody. We are engaged in that task. Day after day, we have made provisions and planned new schemes by which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are to come up higher and higher and meet us at our level. But to say that only the Buddhists—neo-Buddhists—should enjoy certain facilities is impossible to accept

There are tangible social disabilities in this country. If one gets converted to a religion that does not accept social disabilities, one ceases to belong to that caste. And if one wants to become a Buddhist or a Christian or a Muslim, it means that one has to have a lot of courage and one must give up a lot of facilities, opportunities, rights and privileges enjoyed by one as a member of a disabled caste. The next

morning one must stand on one's own legs. There is nothing wrong if there is mass conversion. I say that when those masses are converted they must take their place in society. I fully agree that the caste Hindus are not treating you well. I have already expounded that point, that it is a matter of the heart and not of the head so much. But, we have to meet that problem on a different level and from a different angle.

Shri Yajnik: May I ask a question? Is there any article in the Constitution....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding.

Shrimati Alva: I have very little time Since Shri Yajnik stood up to interrupt me I shall refer to the point he made when he referred to the Bombay Government

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least he has drawn your attention to it.

Shrimati Alva: He has drawn my attention and I do not exactly know what the Bombay Government is doing The whole matter is being examined—the point that he raised—by the Home Ministry here. I do not want to dilate and claim to know more of the mind of the Bombay Government which he says he knows, not apparently but behind the screen.

Shri Yajnik: Excuse me, Sir, it is a matter of question and answer in the Assembly

Shrimati Alva: I have already said that we are examining this in the Home Ministry whether children born at the time when the parents were belonging to the Scheduled Castes should be treated in a certain fashion, whether they should be considered as children beloning to another religion as and when the parents are converted. The whole question has to be examined properly and we are doing so. But I do not know what stand the Bombay Government has taken on this point.

Then as far as we go, the Mover and his supporters wanted special assistance to the Buddhists. I do not know why he should stop with the Buddhists. Why did he not go a step further and amend his Resolution and also include all converts to other systems that have no caste system? If he wanted his Resolution to be more comprehensive, at least, he could have placed it before Government in that manner and included converts to Christianity and Islam also. All these three religions— Buddhism is said to be a religion sometimes; it is said to be a way of life sometimes; however, we take it as a religion today—all these three religions do not accept the caste system. All these three religions do not have tangible social disabilities attached to the members of these communities. I must also admit here frankly that in all these communities sometimes you do come across the caste system. But that is no reason why we should now adopt a measure and give it the sanction of this House.

If my hon. friends in the Opposition feel that we are not fair-minded, I would like them to see our schemes that we have under the Five Year Plan and also under the Constitution, the guarantees and the provisions given, how we give social assistance of all kinds to people whom we do not recognise any more as Scheduled Castes. But we are prepared to recognise them as backward classes for certain reasons like economic and social status. I do not want to take much time of the House because Shri Kamble himself might want to say something. But this resolution, certainly, is unacceptable from all angles of approach.

This move is of a discriminatory nature. I am repeating that converts to Christianity and Islam are treated in exactly the same manner as the converts to Buddhism and Shri Kamble is ignoring the other two classes of converts. For the purpose of facilities and concessions that should be granted to all these new converts, we treat them as other backward classes and give them facilities that we are able

[Shrimati Alva]

to give to bring them up, in the sense of social upliftment or economic betterment. All schemes are now functioning to bring the Scheduled Castes up to our level.

I do not see how by amending the Constitution or by accepting the Resolution that the Mover has moved today we are going to bring great changes into the country. On the contrary, it will become very difficult for the Mover to throw away his political rights and to accept just drops. I think, as Shri Thimmaiah said, political rights for a set of people or for a section of the community is very important and to throw away the political rights merely for the loaves and fishes of office is not going to serve any class or any mass of people in the country

With these words I oppose the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamble The hon. Member will be very brief, I hope. We ought to have concluded this by 4·48 p.m. Even now I hope the House would agree that we should give a minute or two to the Mover of the next Resolution so that she might not be pushed out.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I shall be very brief. I am grateful to all the hon Members who participated in this debate, whether they have supported the resolution or they have spoken against it. I am very sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister has, so to say, missed the wood in the forest. The case that I tried to argue has been left unanswered. She asks why is it that I have not brought in a comprehensive resolution for all the communities. I am not competent. Those who are competent can do so. She made a point with regard to discrimination against the minorities. The rule we have accepted is.....

Shri C. K. Nair: As a Member of this House every man is competent.

Shri B. C. Kamble: We have accepted the rule of the majority for the simple reason that due safeguards will be given to the minority. That is the rule of the majority. You know there is a rule of unanimity that all Governments have accepted. That is to safeguard also the interest of the minority. That is the reason.

Shrimati Uma Nehru who is just like a grandmother to me has said..

An Hon. Member: Great-grand mother.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Yes, great-grandmother; she said something about my harsh words. But if I described harsh deeds in harsh words—in the language in which I must do—it is not my fault. Similarly, she said, when I quoted from the constitution of the western countries that there is a difference I am sorry We have accepted the western style. Let us give it up I am prepared. The privileges that accrue to this House are also based on the same things Wherever the Prime Minister goes he goes on commending these principles. If it is for the Members to repudiate it let them repudiate

My hon friend Shri Wasnik's points did not contain any substance at all He said that religion should not be given protection. Did I say anything like that? He spoke something with regard to the treatment that the Buddhists gave to the remaining untouchables That is absurd. What he said is wrong It does not relate to any facts whatever.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have freedom of expression. Absurd and wrong things can also be said. But why use such strong language?

Shri B. C. Kamble: I submit that my friend, Shri Thimmaiah said we have been asking only for certain safeguards and not for political safeguards or reservations of seats. If it is their intention, we are prepared to ask for that. We are going to ask for that later on if this is going to be rejected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards, except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes and recommends that Government should bring suitable legislation to amend the Constitution, if necessary"

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'

Some Hon Members: 'Aye'

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Those against will please say 'No'

Some Other Hon Member: 'No'

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I think the Noes have it

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: The 'Ayes' have it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have the lobbies cleared.

17 hrs

(MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Mr Speaker: I shall now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is

"This House is of opinion that all the constitutional safeguards, except those relating to the reservation of seats in the legislatures, granted and provided to the Scheduled Castes, be extended to the Buddhist converts from the Scheduled Castes and recommends that Government should bring suitable legislation to amend the Constitution, if necessary"

The Lok Sabha divided Ayes 28 *Noes* 47

Division No 7] **[17.03 hrs**

AYES

Beck Shri Ignace
Braj Raj Singh Shri
Chakravartty Shrimati Renu
Dige, Shr
Elias Shri M
Ghodasar Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosal Shri
Ghose Shri S
Godsora Shri S C
Jaipal Singh Shri
Kamble Shri B C
Kodiyan Shri
Krishnaswami Dr
Majhi Shri R C
Manay Shri
Menon Shri Narayanankutty
Mukerjee Shri H N
Mullick, Shri B C
Parigrahi Shri
Rao Shri D V
Rao Shri T B Vittal
Singh, Shri L Achaw
Thakore, Shri M B
Valvi Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Bahadur Singh Shri
Bhagat Shri B R
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Dindood, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ghosh, Shri M K
Hasda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Kasliwal, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T T
Lahiri, Shri
Lal Shri R S
Maiti Shri N B
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Mishra Shri S N
Mishra Shri B D
Misra Shri R R
Musafir Giani G S
Nair, Shri C K
Naldurgker, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pahadia, Shri
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C R
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Ram Saran, Shri
Rane Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S C
Stanganna Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D N
Thakur Das, Lala
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Thomas, Shri A M
Varma, Shri R K
Venkatasubbaih, Shri

The Resolution was negatived.

RESOLUTION *RE* SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Bazirhat) Sir, I beg to move my Resolution on the Second Five Year Plan I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that notwithstanding the difficulties facing the Second Five Year Plan, its physical targest can be fulfilled within the Plan period without any curtailment or purning

This House is further of opinion,—

(i) that in order to ensure such implementation of the Plan, a conference of all major political parties be convened by the Central Government and the Planning Commision to discuss the relevant policies and methods guiding the Plan with a view to bringing about such modifications and changes as are called for; and

(ii) that pending the convening of such an all-party conference all unilateral declarations by the Government in favour of rephasing and pruning the Plan be stopped in public interest."

An Hon Member: Sir, the time is up

Mr Speaker: Very well This could have been moved as part of or an amendment to the motion which was discussed But, anyhow, I have allowed it Therefore, the hon Members will have to avoid what all has been said already If there are any new points that will be stressed There is no question of any repetition

17 06 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half past Two of the Clock on Monday the 2nd December, 1957

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 29th November, 1957.]

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2859—95
S.Q. No.	Subject	
630	Naga Hills Area	2859—61
631	Central National Herbarium	2861—63
632	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2863—65
633	Vocational Guidance	2865-66
634	Foreign exchange allowance to shipping Companies	2867-68
636	Secondary School Teachers	2868-69
637	Cost structure of coal production	2869-70
638	Amalgamation of small collieries	2870-71
639	Geological Survey of Himalayas	2871-72
640	Managing directors of Banks	2872—74
641	Teaching of three languages at secondary stage	2874—76
643	Central Committee on Prohibition	2876-77
644	Distribution of guns	2877—79
647	Delhi Schools	2879—81
648	Survey of Delhi homeless	2881-82
649	Failures in examinations	2882-83
650	Landless Scheduled Castes	2883—85
651	Punjab University	2885
657	Discharge of workers in central ordnance Depot, Kanpur	2885-86
659	Investment of Life Insurance Funds	2886—89
660	Mysore iron and steel works	2889—91
661	Lubricating oil	2891—93
662	Tribal culture	2893-94
663	Industrial finance corporation	2894-95

		Columns
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2895—2941
S.Q. No.	Subject	
635	Electric generator	2895-96
642	Education schemes for Second Plan	2896
645	Subersion of Bilaspur Town by Bhakra Dam	2896-97
646	Import of petrol and petrol-cum-products	2897-98
652	Acceptance of presents by Government Servants	2898
653	Federal German Scholarships	2899
654	Cycle-Rikshaws in Delhi	2899-2900
655	Central Social Welfare Board	2900
656	Strike by Delhi Taxi Drivers	2900-01
658	Punjab University Building	2901
664	Deficit financing	2901
665	Communal representation in semi-Governments bodies	2901-02
666	Evening classes under Delhi University	2902
667	Panna diamond mines	2902-03
668	Utkal University	2903
669	Untouchability	2903
U.S.Q. No.		
842	Rehabilitation of Jhumias	2904
843	Jhumia colonies	2905
845	House rent in Tripura	2905
846	Teachers' seminars in Tripura	2905-06
847	Primary school teachers in Tripura	2906
848	Revenue from Textile industry	2906
649	Library Movement	2907
650	Estate duty cases in Bihar	2907-08
651	Renewal premiums	2908
652	Accidents in ordnance factories	2908-09

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
653	Central finger print bureau	2909
654	Hindi Prabodh and Praveen Examinations	2909
655	War of Independence Memorials	2909
856	National calendar	2910-11
857	Central evaluation organisation	2911
858	Recognition of Hindi Examinations	2911-12
659	Directorate of map publication	2912
660	Government employees drawing less than Rs. 250/-	2912-13
661	Military engineering service	2913
652	Industrial workers in ordnance factories	2913-14
864	Scheduled Caste Candidates	2914
865	Reservations for scheduled castes	2914
866	Financial Assistance for libraries and laboratories in Punjab	2915
867	Unlicensed brothels in Delhi	2915-16
868	Training of librarians	2916
869	Educational and vocational guidance	2916-17
870	Multipurpose schools in Punjab	2917-18
871	National Book Trust	2918
872	Primary school teachers salaries	2918
875	Three-years degree course estimates committee	2918-19
874	Preservation of monuments in Punjab	2919
875	Scientific Civil Service	2919-20
877	Employment for Ex-servicemen	2920-21
878	Geographical names	2921-22
879	Dismissal of civilians in Defence services	2922
880	Historical ruins in Afghanistan	2923
881	Raids and firing by Nagas	2923-24
882	"Malikhana" to Ex-Rulers	2624
883	Foreign experts in defence services	2924-25
884	Naval Officers	2925
885	Scheduled areas	2925
886	Political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh	2926
887	Ganja plantations	2926-27
888	Ganja Production	2927
889	Pakistani nationals in India	2927-28
890	Mineral wealth of Salem	2928
891	Hostels for backward classes	2929
892	Welfare of Gadia Lohars	2929-30
893	Scholarships	2930
894	Political sufferers	2930-31
895	Rights over Jiratia land	2931
896	Death of a J.C.O. at Khamaria	2931-32
897	Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments	2932
898	Janta Colleges in Punjab	2932
899	Monuments in Punjab	2933
900	Joint stock companies	2933
901	*Ex*-servicemen in Tripura	2933-34
902	Dudkund aerodrome	2934
903	War dog training centre	2934-35
904	Officers of erstwhile state forces	2935-36
905	Buildings in port Blair	2937
906	Medical referees	2937-38
907	Vigyan mandirs	2938
908	Red Fort, Delhi	2939
909	Excavations at Kaveripoompattinam	2939
910	Assistant commissioners for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	2940
911	Multi-purposes projects for tribal people.	2941

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2943-44

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3701, dated the 23rd November, 1957 making certain amendments to the All India Services(Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(2) A copy of the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 25th July 1957 to a supplementary on Starred question No. 334, regarding the Air Force College, Begumpet.

(4) A copy of the Customs Duties Drawback (Galvanised Iron Wire Products) Rules, 1957

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA: 2945

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1957, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 25th November, 1957.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER : 2945-46

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G.B. Pant) made a statement regarding the accident to a bus of Himachal Pradesh, Transport on the 20th November, 1957.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE 2946-47

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement regarding the order of Government Legislative and other Business for the week commencing the 2nd December, 1957.

BILLS PASSED: 2947-3006

The following 5 Bills were considered and passed

COLUMNS

(1) The Indian Nursing Council(Amendment) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(2) Opium Laws (Amendment) Bill.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED: 3006

Tenth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 3006-21

Further discussion on the Resolution regarding statutory body for controlling the qualifying examination *re.* certifiying costing results by Shri Narasimhan concluded. The Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 3023-64

Shri B.C. Kamble moved the Resolution regarding safeguards for Buddhist Converts. After discussion on the Resolution the Lok Sabha divided Ayes, 25, Noes, 47. The Resolution was accordingly negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION: 3065-66

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty moved the Resolution regarding Second Five Year Plan. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1957.

Consideraion and passing of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha and the motion regarding food situation.